Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868. NUMBER 217.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 141¾.

A Canadian Mayor recently went to England to sell bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway, of the par value of £10,000. He sold £1,700, which probably paid the expenses of the trip, but left very little for the city treasury.

A Senate correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal* says of Charles Dickens: Having divorced himself from the wife of his youth, the mother of his children, he now proposes to start anew, to set up an entirely new establishment with a younger and a prettier woman at its head.

It having been stated in a Detroit paper that large numbers of young men in that city were out of employment, a gentleman just across in Canada has written that he will employ one hundred of them in cutting wood, at five shillings a cord, in gold. But the young men do not want to cut wood.

The Cleveland *Herald* says there is a rumor that Mr. Pendleton and his friends contributed five thousand dollars to carry the Eighth District for the Democracy. The *Day Ledger* probably refers to this in its sneers at "Democratic aspirants for high places," who sent money to Berne.

Late advices from Cuba report a mortality among the fishes of the Florida coast and Gulf of Mexico, due, perhaps, to the emanations from the submarine volcanoes and other disturbances caused by the recent earthquakes. The water in the harbor of St. Thomas is said to have become so cold as to render the slightest agitation of it painfully oppressive.

It is understood that Mr. Dickens will not visit the West. He will repeat his readings in Philadelphia and New York. From New York he will go to Buffalo, returning East via Syracuse, Rochester and Albany, concluding his engagements in the larger cities of the New England States, and will return home in the latter part of April.

A company to build a cotton factory has been organized at Sandwich, Kendall County, with a capital of $40,000, all subscribed. At a meeting of subscribers to the stock, held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: A. Shepard, S. Banta, J. Lewis, W. L. Simmons, W. W. Sedgwick, J. Whitney and B. C. Whitcomb.

The State election in Alabama to vote on the new constitution just framed by the Reconstruction State Convention, and also for State officers and members of Congress, will take place to-day. We published the names of the candidates a few days since. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the constitution and of the Union Republican ticket.

A summary of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of forty-three vessels. Of this number three were steamers, five were ships, seven were barks, nine were brigs, eighteen were schooners, and one was a sloop. Of the above six were abandoned, one foundered, and five are missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at $2,400,000.

The semi-annual report of the Commissioners of the Ohio State Sinking Fund, for the year has just been printed. The report shows that during the six months ending on the 15th of [illegible] 1867, the public funded debt of the State was reduced $[illegible], and that an additional sum of $[illegible] ceased to bear interest. On the 15th of May, 1867, the outstanding debt was $[illegible].

The Copperhead papers have claimed that the recent municipal election in Cheyenne resulted in the victory of their party. The fact is of no consequence—no political significance. [illegible]

President Johnson, in the presence of General Grant and Lieutenant General Sherman, has positively disclaimed any knowledge of, or responsibility for, the charges published by Washington correspondents of Copperhead papers, to the effect that General Grant had violated a previous promise made to the President in connection with the Stanton War Office imbroglio. The President denies that General Grant ever made any such promise to him.

It appears, from the report of the Superintendent of the New York Bank Department, that the number of Savings Banks in that State is about one hundred, and that their aggregate deposits are $[illegible], of which sum $[illegible] is invested in United States bonds and Treasury notes. The number of depositors [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Cabinet and Military Changes.

Character of the New Tax Bill as far as Completed.

A Nomination for Internal Revenue Commissioner Sent to the Senate.

The Bill Authorizing States to Tax National Banks Passed in the Senate.

Mr. Johnson and the War Department.

Important Developments—Orders for the Non-Recognition of Stanton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have resolved to hold evening sessions hereafter, in order to expedite their business. One or two members are in favor of reporting the Tax bill by sections, and there has been some talk about this project to the committee. The advantages of a full report, when any is made, are, however, so weighty that this scheme of three or four partial reports is not likely to be adopted. The committee think they may be able to present the entire bill about the end of the month. The portion relating to manufactures is substantially completed. The articles taxed under this head are comparatively few in number, by far the greater part of those enumerated in section ninety-four of the existing law being dropped. There will be taxes on tobacco, oils, jewelry and certain articles of luxury, but none on clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, tinware, leather, pipes, clocks, pins, furniture, and such needful articles of home industry. The cumbersome free list, so called, will probably be omitted from the new law, as there will be no tax except on such articles as are specified. All the delegations coming here to get taxes removed from manufactured articles in general are at once informed by the committee that their wishes have already been met. The committee are giving great attention to the details of the executive portions of the law, with a view to making the collecting of taxes less expensive than it now is, and to do away with the present swarm of informers, detectives and blackmailers.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS LOOKED FOR.

The resolution adopted by the House to-day calling on Secretary Stanton for copies of letters that have passed between the White House and War Office will bring out some very important documents. It appears that about two weeks ago the President sent General Grant a letter intimating his desire in pretty strong terms that Secretary Stanton should not be recognized in his official capacity by the General-in-Chief. To this General Grant responded, and the intercourse between his office and the War Department has gone on as it did before Stanton's suspension. Meantime the correspondence between the President and General Grant has continued, and three or four letters have passed on each side, the last from Grant being dated only three days ago. It is understood [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] there on to-day a communication, which was laid before the Senate, in favor of the bill now pending for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Wiswell, who has so frequently been mentioned for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was to-day nominated by the President as the successor of Mr. Rollins, the present incumbent.

GENERAL KIT CARSON

arrived last night from Colorado, and this morning called on the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is accompanied by Tanniache, one of the principal Chiefs of the Utah nation. Their visit has reference to treaty matters. Everything is reported quiet among the Indians of the Far West. Carson also had an interview with Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan this morning.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Brevet Major General F. J. Wood, Colonel Second Cavalry, and Brevet Colonel O. A. Mack, Major Ninth Cavalry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,[illegible].

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Wm. C. Wilson, Postmaster, Lafayette, Ind.; John C. Colter, Postmaster, Belvidere, Ills.; Wm. H. Longwell, Postmaster, Pithole, Pa.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court rendered no opinions to-day.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN

leaves here this evening for Cincinnati, to attend the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland on the 6th inst.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

Messrs. WILLEY and FESSENDEN presented petitions of officers of the late army praying that they be paid the increased compensation due from May 1866 to the close of the war. Referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature in regard to the tax on national banks. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial on the rights of American citizens abroad, praying the removal of Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England. Referred.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from members of the Peace Society praying the appointment of commissioners to Alaska, to examine into the condition of the Indians. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial and resolutions from the Legislature of Kansas in regard to the opening of public lands, formerly Indian reservations, to settlement. Referred.

Mr. THAYER presented resolutions from citizens of Nebraska, in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred. Mr. Thayer said the state of public opinion made it advisable, in his opinion, that the government should take some action on this subject. It would give the government more respect to protect its citizens abroad than to purchase territory.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from army officers, praying for an increase of pay.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution of inquiry, as to securing a greater degree of safety, comfort, health, protection, morals, and better treatment to emigrants from abroad. Adopted.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to promote efficiency in the Indian Department by the appointment of two Superintendents. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill in regard to the taxation of shareholders of National banks. Mr. Sherman explained that it provided for the taxation of shares where a bank is located, even though belonging to non-residents.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Indian Department. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for gradual reduction of the army of the United States, and to discontinue unnecessary grades. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill granting lands and aid to a railroad from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Santa Fe. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill requiring persons applying to Congress for the extension of renewal of certain patents, to give public notice thereof.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution placing certain troops in Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution relating to certain railroad grants in Michigan and Wisconsin, and providing for the extension of the time originally laid down for the completion of the roads. Laid over.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the debate on the Reconstruction [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ferred to a statement published as having been made by the Speaker.

Mr. KERR said he did not.

Mr. WELKER. Has, he begged leave to say [illegible]

Mr. KERR (interrupting) said he had answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. WELKER desired, in justice to the gentleman who had the honor of presiding over the House, to correct a statement which he had seen frequently published in Democratic papers throughout the country in reference to a speech made by the Speaker of the House in his (Welker's) town of Wooster, Ohio, where the Speaker was represented as having used words in reference to President Johnson similar to those quoted by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr). He (Welker) was present on that occasion, and heard the speech. It contained no such declaration. The Speaker had been alluding to prevalent newspaper reports that the President of the United States would prevent the Fortieth Congress from assembling in pursuance of its adjournment, and he remarked, in that connection, that while he did not himself believe any such report, yet if the President or any other official person did overthrow and depose the law-making power of the nation by force, by preventing the representatives of the people from assembling to discharge their duties, he would find himself in the condition, after being tried and convicted of treason against the government, of being suspended, as punishment for so wicked a crime. No remark that could be construed into a threat against the President was made by the Speaker on that occasion. The version of the speech published in the newspapers was not a correct version.

Mr. KERR remarked that it was not necessary for him to repeat his disclaimer.

On motion of Mr. TRIMBLE, further consideration of the Kentucky case was postponed until the 10th of February, in order that Mr. Brown might have an opportunity of addressing the House.

The SPEAKER presented communications, as follows:

From the Secretary of State, urging the necessity of further appropriations towards defraying the expenses of employing copying clerks, to enable the department to answer certain calls for information;

From the same, with a statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund;

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to special agents and detectives employed in the Treasury Department since January 1, 1865;

From the same, relative to the discontinuance of champagne suits in New York. All appropriately referred.

Mr. ROBINSON asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting at considerable length the facts and allegations in the cases of Stephen J. Meany, John Warren, W. J. Nagle, and other American citizens arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, and requesting the President of the United States to institute an immediate examination into the facts recited in the preamble, and, if found true, to demand the immediate release of such American citizens as have been convicted for words or deeds spoken or done in the United States; to demand immediately a new trial, or liberty, for any American citizen denied his challenge to the array of the jury on the ground of perpetual allegiance; to demand the immediate release of W. J. Nagle; and, if the demands are not complied with, to order the arrest and detention in custody of any of the subjects of Great Britain who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and withdraw all intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

The SPEAKER asked whether there was an objection to the resolution being offered.

Mr. BINGHAM said he should object, unless the gentleman from New York changed the language of the resolution in some respects. In the first place, the resolution authorizes the detention of any British subject, a direct violation of the law of nations. The gentleman should know that the persons of Ambassadors were, by the universal judgment of mankind, under the protection of law, and that no national exigency would justify the violation of the protection of their persons.

The SPEAKER said he understood that to be an objection to the resolution, though it was at some length. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM said he would object unless [illegible]

Mr. ROBINSON professed himself ready to modify it in any way to suit the sentiment of the House, which he knew to be sound. He was not particular about language. He was willing to exclude Ministers, Consuls, Ambassadors, &c. He subsequently permitted Mr. Pruyn to modify it by striking out the clause "authorizing reprisals," and substituting for it a direction to the President to report the facts to Congress without delay.

Mr. BANKS remarked that there was an official [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mt. Pleasant as a city of the second class, and to legalize the acts of the officers thereof.

In the House a resolution, with a lengthy preamble, memorializing Congress with reference to the location of the National Capital at Council Bluffs, was presented by Mr. Roberts, of Pottawatomie. It was read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Committee on Schools reported that no legislation was necessary to provide for the admission of young persons of color to the public schools of the State.

The bill authorizing the Governor to quit claim on certain lands erroneously conveyed to the State was passed.

The Senate resolutions, for a joint committee to consider an appropriation to assist the White Manual Labor School, at Salem, Henry County, was concurred in.

The bill to allow Supervisors to compromise claims for sums falling to the school fund on account of usurious rates of interest, was ordered engrossed and to be put upon its passage to-morrow.

A resolution ordering two sessions a day hereafter was passed.

A long discussion was had relative to re-enacting the law providing for the punishment of timber thieves.

Attorney General O'Connor to-day sent to the Legislature an important opinion upon the subject of railway tariffs and passenger rates. It is long and exhaustive, going fully into the discussion of all the authorities upon the subject, and concluding that the power of the Legislature to regulate the tariffs of freights and rates for passengers of all railways in the State is within its lawful authority, but the opinion concludes with the expression of a strong doubt upon the expediency of exercising this power, especially at the present time.

THE SOUTH.

Majority and Minority Reports on Franchise in the Virginia Convention.

Work on the Relief Ordinance in the Georgia Convention.

Louisiana Convention to Adjourn on Saturday.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Further Debate on the Relief Ordinance—Shooting Affair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3.

The question of relief was discussed in the convention to-day by Messrs. Starford, Bryant, Bigbee and Bradly. It was expected that the question would be decided to-morrow.

Mr. Bryant, of Richmond, offered the following amendment to the substitute of Mr. Bullock:

We, the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, do solemnly ordain that until the first day of January, 1871, no court or ministerial officer of the State shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, execution or degree for money rendered, or issued upon any contract or agreement made or entered, or for any tort or injury committed prior to the first day of May, 1865, or upon any contract or agreement made in renewal of debt existing prior to the first day of May, 1865, and on and after the first day of January, 1871, no court or ministerial officer of this State shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce such judgment, execution or decree, except as follows, to wit: On and after the first day of January, 1871, for one-fifth of the amount due thereon; on and after the first day of January, 1872, for one other fifth; on and after the first day of January, 1873, for one other fifth; on and after the first day of January, 1874, for one other fifth, and on and after the first day of January, 1875, for the remaining fifth.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and are hereby instructed to instruct that part of the constitution which defines the power of the Judiciary of this State, the following sections:

SEC. — Until the first day of January, 1871, no court or ministerial officer of this State shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, execution or decree for money rendered or issued upon any contract or agreement, or entered into or for any tort or injury committed prior to the first day of May, 1865. On and after the first day of January, 1871, no court or ministerial officer of this State shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce such judgment, execution or decree, except as follows: On and after the first day of May, 1871, for one fifth the amount due thereon; on and after the first day of January, 1872, for one other fifth; on and after the first day of January, 1873, for one other fifth; on and after the first day of January, 1874, for one other fifth, and on and after the first day of January, 1875, for the remaining fifth—except in the following cases, in which the courts and ministerial officers shall have jurisdiction and authority.

A small building in the rear of the National Hotel was burned this evening. At one time the hotel was in danger.

Major C. C. Richardson, a delegate to the convention, was shot this evening by Captain Timony, a man in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department. Major Richardson went to the American Hotel to demand satisfaction of Timony for offering an article to the *Daily Opinion*, of this city, reflecting severely upon him. Timony refused. Richardson said the charges were false, whereupon he drew a derringer and fired, the ball passing through Richardson, entering just above the left breast and coming out between the shoulder blades. He is not expected to live. Timony has been arrested and is in jail.

General Meade and staff left this morning for Alabama. They will not return until after the election.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Work on the Ordinance Relative to Executive Department—Majority and Minority Reports of the Franchise Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.

In the convention to-day, the report of the Committee on Executive Department was taken up, and the following sections adopted: 1st. The Governor shall hold his office for four years, and be ineligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he is elected; 2d, providing for counting the votes by the General Assembly, and in case of a tie vote, the Legislature to elect; 3d, no person shall be eligible to office of Governor unless he has attained the age of thirty, been a citizen of the United States twenty years, and a resident of the State for five years next preceding his election.

A long debate took place on the third section. The committee reported in favor of two years' citizenship as a qualification for a candidate. It was finally decided that five years' residence should be required, and the three sections adopted are the same as in the old constitution of the State.

The Committee on Elective Franchise and Qualifications, of which Mr. Hunnicut is Chairman, has submitted a majority and a minority report. The majority report confers the franchise on all males who have been residents of the State six months, with the following exceptions: Idiots and lunatics; persons convicted of bribery in elections, embezzlement of the public funds, or treason; persons challenging or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, and persons disfranchised by the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States or the Reconstruction acts. All persons entitled to vote shall be eligible to office, except as restricted by the constitution. All persons entitled to vote and hold office, and no others, shall be eligible as jurors. The minority report of Madison (Republican) disfranchises all who ever held any United States office and afterwards engaged in insurrection against the same; the President, Vice President, members of Congress, Cabinet and diplomatic agents of the Confederate Government, and all rebel officers above the rank of Colonel, in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy.

It is expected that Mayre, Conservative, will make still another report, but it has not yet been submitted.

Lawlessness in Tennessee—A Volunteer Company Raised to Punish the Rebels in Dyer County—Legislative.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.

There is a speck of war in Dyer County, in this State. Some weeks since Sheriff Larkington's son was killed while aiding his father in arresting a desperado named Duncan, for whom $1,000 reward had been offered. Duncan was afterwards forcibly rescued from the Sheriff, and surrounded by an armed force, who set the Sheriff at defiance. A company of volunteers has been raised in this city within the past three days, who will move on the rebels in Dyer County in a day or two. The Legislature to-day passed a resolution to arm and equip the Sheriff's force, and furnish transportation to the theatre of the rebellion. The Legislature was occupied to-day on the common carriers' bill, and other matters of local importance.

Weather cool and delightful.

Revision of the Registration Lists in Texas—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention—An Early Adjournment Promised.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The revision of the registration lists in Texas ended on the 31st ult. General Hancock has ordered the publication of the revised lists in the county papers and in the form of handbills, to be distributed and posted in the most conspicuous places. The expenses of printing and distribution are to be paid from the reconstruction fund.

It is said that General Hancock has been petitioned to extend the time for revision, but has refused on the ground that the time provided by law had expired, and the publication will prevent fraud.

In the convention to-day the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that bills for printing to the amount of $[illegible] had been presented.

The rules were suspended for the consideration of bills for expenditures reported from that committee.

The convention anticipates an adjournment sine die on Saturday.

Progress in the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, Feb. 3.—In the convention to-day the Printing Committee submitted a new report of the compensation to be allowed to an official printer. One clause reads as follows: "For advertising and publishing official proceedings in the *State Journal*, Vicksburg *Republican* and Meridian *Chronicle*, seventy-five cents per square for first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion."

The report was ordered printed.

The Committee on Education submitted a report providing for a public school fund, a general superintendent of education, and a superintendent for each county, which was ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted requiring the convention tax collectors to take convention scrip in payment for the special tax.

A resolution was offered providing that if the convention remains in session forty-five days, the per diem should stop after that time, pending which the convention adjourned.

Order From General Meade Modifying General Pope's Order Relative to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] morrow morning, to remain in Alabama during the election, commencing on Tuesday next.

South Carolina Reconstruction Convention—Proceedings Yesterday.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—In the convention to-day Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution declaring to the people of South Carolina and the world that the convention has no lands at its disposal, that no confiscation act has been passed by Congress, and, in the belief of the members, none ever will be, and the only way for the landless to obtain land is by purchase.

A white delegate offered a resolution that the investment of the funds of estates of infants and unmarried women in Confederate or State securities by the administrators and executors may be recovered in lawful money. A bitter discussion followed.

An ordinance was introduced invalidating contracts based on slave labor.

The tone of the convention is growing more conservative.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Feb. 3.—The convention was engaged most of the session to-day in the discussion of an ordinance in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, providing for the State's endorsement of a million of dollars in bonds, and the cancelling and destroying of a million and a half of mortgage of the four millions authorized by the General Assembly of 1866 and 1867. After a lengthy consideration, the ordinance passed.

Arkansas Reconstruction Convention.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says the convention met and adjourned till Wednesday to caucus and give the Committee on the Constitution time to arrange its phraseology, with a view to bringing the convention to an early close.

Examination of the Charges Against the Mayor of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—The Military Commission to investigate the charges against the Mayor has commenced its examination of witnesses with closed doors.

BOSTON.

Preparations for the Great Commercial Convention—Programme to be Carried Out—Organizations to be Represented in the Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

Arrangements have been completed for the meeting of the National Commercial Convention, and for the entertainment of the delegates while in the city. The convention will meet at Mechanics' Hall, the room of the Boston Board of Trade, on Wednesday at eleven o'clock. Charles G. Nazro, Esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, will call the convention to order and make an opening address. Wednesday afternoon a sleigh ride will be tendered to the delegates, and in the evening a concert will be given in Music Hall for their entertainment.

On Thursday forenoon and afternoon the convention will devote itself entirely to business. In the evening the dinner tendered by the city authorities will take place in the Music Hall. His Honor, Mayor Shurtleff, is expected to preside, and will probably make an address of welcome on the occasion.

Friday will also be devoted to business, which it is expected will be finished on that day. After the adjournment of the convention, it is proposed to hold a levee for the purpose of giving the delegates an opportunity for social intercourse with their mercantile brethren of Boston.

Notice has been received of the appointment of delegates to the convention by the Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies of Oswego, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Charleston, S. C., Troy, Chicago, Portland, Richmond, Toledo, Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., St. Louis, Albany, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Kalamazoo, Alton, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New York. Some of the delegates have already arrived in the city, and many others are expected to-morrow morning.

SPRINGFIELD.

General Logan and the Governorship—Candidates for Other Offices—The State House Stone Contract—State Financial Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Quick upon the announcement that General Palmer had declined being a candidate for Governor, follows a report from Washington that General Logan has also refused to allow his name to go before the convention in connection with that office. The many friends of General Logan in this city and vicinity sincerely hope the report is unfounded.

For the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, there is no lack of candidates, the more prominent in this section being as follows: For Secretary of State, Colonel George H. Harlow; for Auditor, Hon. O. H. Miner, the present incumbent; and for Treasurer, General Smith, the present incumbent, and Colonel E. N. Bates, of Centralia.

The contract for furnishing the dimension stone for the new State House foundation has been consummated, and the bond by McLaughey & Co., for $[illegible], duly executed with solvent and sufficient securities.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the month of January at the State Treasury: Receipts from all sources, $[illegible]; expenditures, $[illegible], which are divided as follows: Revenue, $[illegible]; State debt cancelled, $[illegible]; interest paid, $[illegible]; school warrants, $[illegible]; Illinois Central Railroad, $[illegible].

CRIME.

One of the New Ulm Murderers Convicted—Execution Ordered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.

John Gut, one of the New Ulm murderers, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, at St. Peter, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

Andrew Boesch is to be hanged at St. Peter, on Friday.

Crime in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Policeman Johnson was shot in the shoulder, on Saturday night, while attempting to separate two men fighting.

At a ball, on DeSoto street, Annie Melrose, a notorious prostitute, was stabbed very severely by Joe Loxton in a fit of jealousy. Her recovery is doubtful.

Ned Blackburn shot and killed Butler Phillips in an alley between Commerce and Winchester streets this morning. Both freedmen. Nothing known in regard to the cause.

Eli Guthrie, a freedman, was shot at the corner of Causey and Linden streets, this morning, by Policeman Nevill, who was attempting to arrest him for arson and robbery.

Excitement was caused in the Criminal Court this morning, during the *Avalanche* contempt case, by the appearance of a squad of soldiers under Lieutenant Hunton, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who reported to Judge Hunter, and were by his orders stationed about the court. Several attorneys protested against the proceeding. Duncan K. McCrea left the court, saying he would never practice in it under such circumstances. The troops were subsequently withdrawn by order of General Granger, and the court adjourned until to-morrow, when a decision will be known.

Escape of Eighteen Prisoners from Jail—One Man Shot Dead—Another Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Eighteen prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday. During the melee Horace Fisher, brother of Sheriff Fisher, was shot and killed. One prisoner was severely wounded.

MADISON.

Wisconsin Supreme Court—Horticultural, Financial and Religious.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow, but no cases will be argued till Tuesday, March 3d, when the Ninth Circuit will be taken up.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society takes place to-morrow. President Chadbourne will deliver an address Wednesday evening.

The Bank Comptroller's monthly report shows that the circulation of the State banks is reduced to $[illegible].

The annual meeting of the Dane County Bible Society was held last evening. There had been about two thousand families visited in the county during the year, and a thousand copies of the Bible distributed.

MICHIGAN.

General Pope Assumes Command of the Department of the Lakes—The Cane Growing Interest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.

General Pope to-day assumed command of the Department of the Lakes, and in a general order makes the following staff appointments: Colonel H. Clay Wood, Adjutant General; Major William H. Dunn, Aid-de-Camp; Captain Charles [illegible], Aid-de-Camp.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Cane Growers' Association will be held at Sturgis on the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Failure of a Dry Goods Firm—Cold Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 3.

A. G. Hedrick, dry goods dealer, of this city, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities $[illegible]; stock worth $15,000 to $20,000.

This has been the coldest day of the season. The thermometer has ranged from five to twelve degrees below zero.

DISASTERS.

Destructive Fire in Galveston, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occurred in Fremont street, Galveston, last night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. F. R. Dumpmeyer lost $[illegible]; J. K. Moore & Co., $[illegible]; John Landbeck, $[illegible], all fully insured. Prindle & Ransom, $[illegible]; insured for $[illegible].

Fatal Boiler Explosion—A Woman Burned to Death.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 3.—The boiler in the lager beer brewery of Tschirgi & Schwind, near West Dubuque, exploded on Sunday noon. The engineer was killed instantly. Another man died last evening, and three more are injured so that their recovery is doubtful.

A widow lady named Short was so badly burned on Saturday, by her clothes catching fire, that she died on Sunday afternoon.

Steamer Burned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The steamer Sherman, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a valuable cargo of groceries, was destroyed by fire at Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning. She had previously discharged most of her freight. No lives lost. The books and money were saved. The Sherman was owned at Pittsburgh, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $[illegible].

Frozen to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—A man named Thomas Davieson, from Chicago, was found dead in the lower part of Vanderburgh County, on Friday morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he had frozen to death. He leaves a wife and two children in Chicago.

Suicides.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 3.—Jeremiah Williams, of Oakham, Mass., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the cellar of his house.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—Robert F. Briggs, one of the wealthiest farmers of Auburn, in this State, committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday evening.

EUROPE.

Great Snow Storm in England—Destruction of Life and Property.

Japanese Ports Thrown Open to the Commerce of the World.

Comments of the French Journals on the New Attempt to Muzzle the Press.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The gale which passed over England Saturday last, was very destructive to life and property. In this city and in Liverpool chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 3.

The Captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner Moses Waring, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 15th ultimo by the bark Minnie Gordon, and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food to sustain life, and were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate, who had died from exhaustion. When picked up the men were hardly able to move or speak, but are now recovering.

France.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE NEW BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The journals of this city generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press. They think the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the government, and fear that the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

Japan.

THE PORTS OF OSACA AND HIAGO THROWN OPEN TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Despatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, announce that the ports of Hiago and Osaca were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreigners, in accordance with the convention made with the Commissioners of foreign powers.

Austria.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.

Prince Joseph Colloredo Wansfeld is appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, and is also placed at the head of the Supreme Court of Justice in Vienna.

KANSAS.

Journalistic Intelligence—The State Prolific in the Newspaper Line.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 3.

T. Dwight Thatcher, has revived the Lawrence *Daily Republican*, destroyed at the Quantrell raid.

W. W. S. Rankin has disposed of his interest in the *Daily State Journal*, and the paper is now published by M. W. Reynolds. S. D. McDonald has sold his interest in the Topeka *Record*, and the paper will in future be published by F. P. Baker.

This State has more newspapers in proportion to the population than any State in the Union.

The Hays City *Advance*, which was burned a few days since, is to be revived, the material having already been purchased for that purpose.

NEW YORK.

Revenue Dismissal—National Finances—Advance in Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool January 22, arrived to-night.

Colonel Stephen H. Pinckney, special agent of the Treasury Department, and member of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, was to-day notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that his services were no longer needed.

A report from Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury has sold $[illegible] in gold during the last month; also that the February statement will show an increase of nearly twenty million dollars, owing to the inadequacy of the revenue.

The continued and increasing demand for first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has led to a further advance in the price to par and interest.

The reported illness of Mr. Vanderbilt proves untrue.

FLORIDA.

Winter in the Extreme South.

Life in the Pine Woods.

Curious Glimpses of the Primitive Mode of Living.

The Country, the Soil, the Climate and the People.

An Extensive Plantation.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MANDARIN, Florida, Jan. 28, 1868.

I have been wandering for a week on the banks of the St. John's River, and through the pine woods which cover most of this State. The week has given the extreme temperatures of a Florida winter—the warmest and the coldest weather of the season. Wednesday I could not bear to wear my coat, even while out of doors and at rest; on Friday night ice formed half an inch thick in some exposed localities. An unusual proportion of the days—more than one-half—have been cloudy and dull, and there has been a little rain.

My most interesting experiences have been in the piny woods of Duval County, which contains the largest city of the State, many mills, and some large plantations. Pine woods are proverbial for their poverty, and for the ignorance of their inhabitants; but here, near the chief city of the State, and within a few miles of a navigable river, which is the chief thoroughfare of the State, it might be expected that there would be some indications of civilization. By the way, so much is said of piny woods that it is well to know what they are. Since the war, most soldiers will be able to tell, but not all the people were soldiers, and not all soldiers know the extent of this peculiar country.

THE PINY WOODS

of the South are one vast grove of the long-leaved pine, stretching from the sea a hundred and sometimes a hundred and fifty miles into the interior, along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Virginia to Texas. River bottoms and swamps are almost its only interruptions. In these woods the pine almost usurps the soil. Almost never will you see an oak, a gum, or other deciduous tree. There is no undergrowth; there is hardly even grass. The soil is of sand, varying somewhat in quality, but always poor. The surface is as level as a prairie. The trees stand thinly scattered, and their stems are clean and free from branches for many feet from the ground. Poor as is the soil, the trees are very large—a hundred feet high and eighteen or twenty inches in diameter. Their leaves are bright green and often a foot long. Their cones are eight or ten inches long and cover the trees thickly. The wood of these trees is full of turpentine, and it is from them that nearly all our naval stores are obtained. The wood makes pretty good lumber. It is almost entirely free from knots, and is very durable; but is harder and coarser than the white pine of the North, and incapable of so smooth a finish. Nearly all the lumber used in the South is of this pine, and large quantities of it are exported to the West Indies. In many parts of the country near the sea-coast all the best trees have been cut, and those remaining are either small, or with so much sap-wood as to be comparatively valueless.

THE SOIL

in these woods is not uniform in quality nor uniform in appearance, though it is uniformly sandy and uniformly poor. In walking forty miles through the woods, I have distinguished four or five distinct soils. Most of it is light and loose, and of a drab color. Some is as white as wood ashes, and exceedingly poor. Not a little is quite dark and quite firm, as if it contained a trace of mould or clay. A few low places look exactly like prairie mud, but they are not marked by any very distinct vegetation. The borders of the creeks and the swamps are not pine land at all, and their vegetation is entirely distinct, though it is not always possible to distinguish the soil by the eye. Indeed, the strips of land called "hammocks" hardly deserve to be called swamps, for they are never overflowed, and are but little lower than the surrounding pine lands, and are sometimes almost of pure sand. Yet they sustain all the vegetation of the swamps, except the purely aquatic plants. I walk from the open pine wood into a forest as thick as a jungle. There are tall white cypresses, shrouded in a drapery of long gray moss; low-growing live oaks lift their dark green bushy heads; magnolias, with great green leaves; hollies, with coral berries sprinkled among their glossy and prickly foliage, the sweet gum still clinging to a few of its star-shaped leaves; willow oaks, like tall shrubs or shrubby trees, with leaves green, indeed, but almost as dry and hard as parchment—all these are crowded thick together and wreathed with climbing evergreens, some gorgeous with flowers and others equally adorned with scarlet or purple fruit. These and many others grow so luxuriously that one cannot easily make his way among them. The vegetation is scarcely less rank than in the swamps, where the mud is black and deep and rich.

THE VEGETATION OF THE PINE LANDS,

aside from the pines themselves, consists of grass, numerous palmettos, and a few herbs and flowers. The grasses are various. The principal one is round and wiry and, at this season at least, quite tough. Usually it and all the other grasses grow quite sparsely. In some places, and especially in some old fields, I found it as thick as grass on an upland prairie in a wet season—that is, about as thick as it could well grow. It has been turned a little by the frost but is still green, and the cattle have no other food. The most noticeable of the other grasses is nearly six feet high, growing like blue grass. It seemed quite dead. In some old fields it stands as thick as wheat in a wheat field.

The palmettos grow like weeds—in some places quite thickly; in others you may not find one an acre. They are simply great leaves or clusters of leaves growing from the ground, never becoming trees in the pine woods. From these leaves palm-leaf fans can be made. A few weeds and flowers grow among the grass. I found a few dark blue violets, some white phloxes, and in one place many pitcher plants, with larger pitchers than those in the North, and a large, strangely-shaped and very showy straw-colored flower. In the low ground honeysuckles abound, with a profusion of large yellow flowers, and many other shrubs and vines and plants are in flower, though this is by no means the season for flowers, even in Florida.

THE POPULATION

in these woods is usually very sparse, but so near the river I found a habitation every two or three miles. There are no large plantations. A cultivated field of five acres is remarkable, and I did not see a farm on which forty acres were planted in a walk of forty miles. Many, perhaps most of the people, are not planters at all, in the proper sense of the word. Their business, when they have any, is cutting logs for the sawmills, or firewood for the steamboats. A few acres they may plant with corn and sweet potatoes, and [illegible]

[illegible]

I have not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] gave room for two [illegible] on the second floor. On the main floor were a hall, two front rooms, two back rooms, a square wing, containing one large room, and an octagon wing, containing one small one—altogether seven lower rooms and two upper ones. The ceilings of the rooms are of boards, and not of lath and plaster, the floors are of unmatched stuff, and when the upper rooms are cleaned, the water runs through the ceiling of the rooms below. There is hardly a close joint in any door or window, and the wind whistles around them bravely. The house is supported by square brick columns, about eighteen inches high. Perhaps it is the cooler for that, however. None of the wood work would do credit to a joiner's apprentice. There is also a rough building in the rear, which was used as a kitchen, and a very shabby story-and-a-half building which was used as a school house. The house proper is smaller and very much poorer than many owned and occupied by mechanics in Chicago who live by their daily wages. A prosperous Illinois farmer, with a hundred acres of land, would be ashamed to live in such a house three years after he had finished the payments on his land.

About two hundred and fifty negroes were held on the place. These had pretty comfortable quarters near the house. There was an overseer's house of two rooms and a hall. The barn and stable were once pretty good, but they must have fallen to decay long before the war. The gin-house is a masterpiece of inconvenience. The mules work at an upright shaft, which runs the gin on an upper floor, so that every pound of cotton must be carried up-stairs. The mill at which the negroes ground their corn reminded me of those we see pictured in Biblical dictionaries as representations of those used three thousand years ago in Palestine. Oranges grow here wild in the woods, and only need grafting and transplanting to furnish an abundance of fruit peculiarly grateful in this warm climate. There is not an orange tree on these nine thousand acres. There are a few fine fig trees, forty or fifty peach trees, and a single banana plant—no other fruit-bearing plants. This proprietor of nine thousand acres of land could hardly have known comfort. If he made money he expended none of it in improving his plantation. The probability is that he did not make any money, unless it were by the increase of his negroes. Twelve hundred acres planted with cotton, corn, and cane, and six times as much pasturing several hundred cattle, returned an income barely sufficient to feed and clothe the negroes, make necessary repairs, and pay the family expenses. This great plantation, cultivated forty years, is sufficient in itself to condemn either the soil and the climate or the system by which it was cultivated.

It was here that Harriet Beecher Stowe spent last winter, and she has a winter residence near by. As everywhere on the banks of the river the situation is very beautiful, and the families with whom she lived, now about to return to the North, would make almost any place attractive. Mrs. Stowe's place is indeed beautiful, having a beautiful grove of two hundred thrifty orange trees, now loaded with fruit, and some of the most magnificent live oaks in America, one of them twenty-six feet in circumference.

AURORA.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. SKATING RINK.

Open Day and Evening.

TO-NIGHT,

Good Music and Good Ice.

Elastic Sponge.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE COMPANY 182 & 184 LAKE-ST. CHICAGO [illegible] GRISWOLD

Elastic Sponge is the most admirably adapted to all the uses of any material ever before known to the human race, as it is a most beautiful network of fibre, braced in every possible direction, giving it a Natural and Permanent Elasticity not possessed by any other material.

Dry Goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

GREAT

Winter Sale!

In addition to the other attractions of our Sale, there will be offered at this and succeeding days' sale,

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Drawers, Extra Shape and Finish, only $1 each,—well worth $1.75.

Ladies' Heavy White Ribbed Cotton Hose 25 cents a pair.

2,000 yards Handsome Printed Brocade Dress Goods, 15 cents a yard.

Other Articles as Previously Advertised.

☞ Please bear in mind. General Reduction of Prices. No Humbug.

136 LAKE-ST.

136 LAKE-ST.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Wanted.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic Solicitors for the city. Special Travelling Agents for Illinois and the Northwest also wanted. To those who are capable and desirous of a permanent and profitable business, an eligible opportunity is now open. Apply to PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

AT 300 ERIE-ST.,

Between North State and Cass-sts.

SPRING TERM commences MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868.

Applications for admission may be made at the school room, between 9 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—There will be a Regular Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Important questions relative to the By-Laws of the Commandery will be under consideration. By order of the E. C. S. K. UNDERHILL, Recorder.

MASONIC—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of ASHLAR LODGE NO. 308, F. & A. M., Will be held at their Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sharp. Work on F. C. Degree. Members are requested to be prompt. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. HENRY TUCKER, Secretary.

Clothes Cleaning.

Go to Jones & King,

No. 119 Dearborn-st., and get your Clothes Thoroughly Cleaned AND NEATLY REPAIRED.

Flowers and Bouquets.

Flowers and Bouquets.

Camelias, Hyacinths, Lilies, Primroses, etc., in bloom. Wardian Cases on hand. Bouquets and Baskets a specialty, and all other ornamental designs at short notice, at No. 134 LaSalle-st., Store No. 2, near Madison.

Dentistry.

Teeth are Extracted

Without pain, at the COLTON DENTAL ROOMS, 118 Dearborn-st. (Times Building). The most nervous and delicate can inhale PURE nitrous oxide with entire safety.

Brick Machine.

Gard's Improved Brick Machine

Acknowledged the Best in the World!

$[illegible] worth of the brick machines sold in Chicago. Machines built entirely of iron and steel. For descriptive pamphlet, address R. S. GARD, 116 Clinton-st., Chicago.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,

Having lost their entire stock in the late Lake-st fire, will open about February 12th, in the well lighted and spacious rooms at

Nos. 46 & 48 Michigan-av.,

Opposite the Richmond House, with a large and well selected line of WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

They will be pleased to see their friends at the above rooms.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1868.

At a special meeting of the Board, held this day, the rates of insurance on all classes of risks in the city of Chicago were advanced twenty-five per cent. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Our store and stock having been consumed by the late fire, we have secured permanently the spacious stores,

19 and 21 Randolph-st.,

(BOWEN'S BLOCK.)

We are prepared to fill orders promptly, and shall, in a few days, receive a full stock of seasonable goods.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

19 and 21 Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the destruction of our former store by fire, we have leased the spacious rooms,

Nos. 64 & 66 MICHIGAN-AV.,

(Second, Third and Fourth Floors.)

We shall open an entirely New and Elegant Stock of Goods about February 20th.

KEITH, WOOD & CO.

NOTICE.

Having secured a Salesroom directly opposite our old stand,

No. 21 Lake-st., (up stairs),

Until our former Store is rebuilt, and having a good assortment of EASTERN FINE WORK in transit, we are prepared to see our customers and friends at once, and can fill all orders promptly.

WHITNEY BROS. & YUNDT, 21 LAKE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice our office will be with Messrs. BARNUM Bros., No. 7 Lake-st., corner Michigan-av., where we shall be glad to receive our friends and customers, and would further say, we are not so seriously disabled by the great fire as to prevent all orders having the best attention, together with the prompt shipment of goods.

MERRILL & HOPKINS.

Chicago, Jan. 28, 1868.

MR. FRANCIS B. TOBEY,

Late of the firm of CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., is a member of our firm from this date.

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1868.

Patent Inner Soles.

COLD FEET.

There are but very few persons who do not suffer with cold or sweaty feet.

The cause is exclusion of the air.

The remedy is admission of the air.

The Patent Elastic Ventilating Inner Soles

Admit the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause the free circulation of the blood, producing warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Sold by Boot and Shoe dealers. Price 50 per pair. RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Wholesale Agents, 312 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. [illegible]

Looms.

LOOMS FOR WEAVING FACE SIDE UP—The Bridesburg Manufacturing Company are prepared to furnish their new improved Looms for weaving goods face side up. They also offer their [illegible] NEW SELF-ACTING MULES for Wool, at reduced prices. Address No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elastic Sponge.

MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS PILLOWS SPONGE BY THE UPHOLSTERY BALE

Elastic Sponge is the Healthiest, Sweetest, Purest, Most Elastic, Most Durable, and Cheapest material in use for Beds, Cushions, &c.

UNITED STATES [illegible]

LITTLE, BROWN [illegible] LAW.

110 Washington-st., Boston,

WILL PUBLISH ON FEBRUARY 1st,

The Bankrupt Act of 1867.

COMPARED WITH THE ACT OF 1841, THE ENGLISH BANKRUPT LAW, AND THE INSOLVENT LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS, WITH A DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SEVERAL STATES, AND OF ENGLAND, AND WITH FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS. By EDWARD AVERY and GEORGE M. HOBBS. 8vo. Law Sheep. $6.00.

In commending judgment upon the advanced sheets of this work, the *American Law Review* says: "As a manual, we cordially recommend it to the Profession, and do not hesitate to affirm that it is the best work on the Bankrupt Law of 1867 which has appeared."

THE PICTORIAL

DOUBLE NUMBER

Phrenological Journal

For January.

NEW VOLUME—is rich in good reading and copiously illustrated with portraits. [illegible] Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Now is the time to subscribe.

Art Association.

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES

IN THE

"NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION"

OF DECATUR, ILL.,

Is POSTPONED, to give the Committee time to complete arrangements for an impartial drawing. The Chairman will announce the day of actual drawing AS SOON AS THE PREPARATIONS CAN BE COMPLETED. There will be no further postponement than is necessary for this purpose. Order tickets or certificates immediately. There never has been so fair a drawing nor so much value in good property distributed for so little money.

CASH INDUCEMENTS—One ticket, $1; five tickets, $5; ten tickets, $10; one hundred tickets to one person or club, $100. Order circulars, giving full list of prizes and account of manner of drawing, from F. PRIEST & CO., Decatur, Ill., or SHEPARD & HANDLIN, Room 6 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 2814.

Coal.

RHODES COAL COMPANY,

Miners and Shippers of

WILMINGTON COAL,

40 West Van Buren-st.

We are prepared to ship this celebrated Coal to all points on the different divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in their cars direct from the mines, which avoids loss, expense and detention in transfer from Chicago.

The great advantage in getting this Coal direct from the mines, fresh, and without handling or delay, will, we are assured, be appreciated by customers.

It is a clean-burning, durable Bituminous Coal, entirely free from sulphur and slate, leaves no clinker, and is unsurpassed for steam, grate or heating purposes.

All orders should be addressed to RHODES COAL COMPANY, No. 40 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

A. B. MEEKER, President.

W. L. BROWN, Sec. and Treas.

M. McAULEY, Agent.

Best Wilmington and Braidwood Coal screened and delivered to city customers at $7 per ton retail.

Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1868.

This is to give notice, that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Samuel C. Paul, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 813 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, before [illegible] Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 150 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

☞ Property bought and sold on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. GEO. W. UNDERWOOD.

JOHN G. TEMPLETON,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office 23 Mercantile Building.

116 LaSalle-st., opposite Chamber of Commerce.

Banking and Exchange.

LEOPOLD MAYER & STEINER,

Banking, Foreign Exchange & Passage Office,

No. 63 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

We have this day formed a copartnership with HENRY STEINER, Esq., of this city, and the Banking business of Leopold Mayer & Co. will in future be carried on under the name and style of LEOPOLD MAYER & STEINER.

LEOPOLD MAYER,

HENRY STEINER.

For Sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

In the Town of Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill.

A very commodious and desirable Store, with the stock of Goods therein, such as is usually kept in a Variety Store; also Building adjoining, lately used as a Bank; also a Stock of Goods in Mackinaw. This property will be sold very low to close the assignment. A rare chance for one wishing to engage in business. Apply to SETH TALBOT, JR., Assignee.

Jan. 28, 1868.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal.

The best quality of Sugar Maple Rectifying Coal can be supplied by

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

13 and 15 RIVER-ST.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. M. Hoyt, S. M. Case, W. T. Shufeldt and C. Watrous, under the firm name of

WM. M. HOYT & CO.,

is dissolved by limitation, either partner is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

WM. M. HOYT,

S. M. CASE,

W. T. SHUFELDT,

C. WATROUS.

The business will be continued at the same place and under the same firm name, where all accounts will be settled. Thankful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. M. HOYT,

W. T. SHUFELDT,

C. WATROUS.

101 South Water-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as proprietors of the Sherman House, under the name of

GAGE & RICE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID A. GAGE,

JOHN A. RICE.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

Howison & Co.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Howison assumes the liabilities due by the concern, to whom all debts due to the concern are to be paid.

JOHN HOWISON,

JOHN ATKINSON.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between QUINLIN & POLLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by SIMON QUINLIN, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due the said firm.

SIMON QUINLIN,

JEROME B. POLLARD.

February 1st, 1868.

Book Paper.

BOOK PAPERS.

A complete assortment constantly on hand, consisting of grades

A, B, C, S, S, & C., Nos. 1, 2 & 3,

BUFF, FLESH, PINK, and other shades, and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice, at low prices. The quality of our BOOK PAPERS are unequaled by any other in market, and prices as low.

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers,

42 & 44 State-st.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE,

Corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

It is a well-known fact that this house has a SUPERIOR LOCATION, being central to all business centres. Its official record and quality of accommodations, with its large and well-ventilated rooms, make it a desirable resort for all travelers. [illegible]

HOYT BISH, Prop'r.

[illegible] Clerks.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

The Daily Tribune is issued every morning, and distributed by carriers, by express and the mails.
The Tri-Weekly Tribune is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and
The Weekly Tribune is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.
The Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... 6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year ... 2.00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... $3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 25
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The Harbor Bill.

The parties who are opposed to the bill presented to the Common Council by Alderman Wicker, to secure to the whole people the submerged land which must inevitably constitute the future harbor of Chicago, allege that if the title to this property is obtained for the city, it will, in some mysterious way, evaporate, or be stolen, or pass into the hands of some private company. This is made the basis for an argument in favor of leaving the property where it can be stolen without the formality of negotiating with the city or buying up a future board of Aldermen.

It is a sufficient answer to all such objections to say that the bill is open to amendment, and that its friends are prepared to accept any provision or addition, no matter how strong—which shall make it perfectly bomb proof. We can see no good reason why this property should be held by any different tenure from the acres and blocks of city real estate belonging to the public school fund. There has been a considerable amount of these lands sold first and last, but we have never heard that any of it was sold for less than its value, or that any taint of corruption has adhered to the management of it. Nearly all of the leases executed by the city for these lots contain a provision for sale at expiration of lease, under certain circumstances. In short, the law and the practice in regard to these lands are the same as those under which every prudent business man manages his private affairs.

Much might be said in opposition to the policy of binding posterity to a particular set of rules in this matter, but for the purpose of accommodating those who oppose the bill on the grounds we have mentioned, we recommend its friends in the Council to accept any amendment which shall have for its object the prevention of fraud in the management of the property. It might be well to insert a clause forbidding the sale or alienation of the title, or forbidding it except with the assent of a majority of the people of the city, or the assent of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or both—or anything else that may be deemed effectual. The adoption of such a clause will not abate the opposition to the bill one whit, for it springs from other motives than a desire to protect the interests of the city. No suggestions for amendment of the bill have come from that side of the house. "Let the lake front remain as it is," has been the unceasing cry from that quarter. "Don't put any obstacles in the way of the patriots who went to Springfield last year to steal that very property away from the city!" Amendment of the bill before the Council is the very thing they don't want. They want the people to keep hands off. All they ask is to be let alone, like the rebels at Fort Sumter.

The people cannot afford to let them alone. There is too much at stake. The future harbor of Chicago is on the east front of the city. Somebody must own it. If the city does not, private individuals will! Let the bill be made as tight as anybody can desire. Nobody can make a move in this direction that we will not endorse. But we shall insist, to the end of the chapter, on the passage of a bill to secure the title of this property to the people of Chicago.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The bill which passed the House requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court to set aside a law of the United States as unconstitutional, may or may not pass the Senate. The power to enact such a law is clear and undoubted, but the Senate, for various reasons, may not deem it advisable to pass it. But the bill reported to the House by the Reconstruction Committee, on the 24th ult., restricting the Supreme Court from exercising appellate jurisdiction under the Reconstruction laws, would be preferable, because it removes from the Court the temptation to interfere in politics, and is strictly in accordance with the express letter of the constitution. The bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any case [illegible] or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto [illegible]; and all such causes now pending in said Court either by appeal or otherwise from any decision or proceeding had in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceeding had or which may be had before either of the District Commanders, under either of said acts, shall be removed to or reviewed in any Court, either upon habeas corpus, quo warranto, or in any other manner whatever."

The constitution of the United States expressly empowers Congress to except classes of cases from the appellate jurisdiction of that Court. It says (Art. III, sec. 2), that "in all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make."

The New York Times (Conservative), which is hostile to the bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges to nullify a law of the United States, remarks in regard to this bill:

"It will be seen that this new act has been very carefully drawn so as to conform to the language of the constitution. It is an exercise of the power conferred by the clause quoted above upon Congress, to 'except' certain cases from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. That power seems, by the language used, to be plenary and absolute. It is not restricted, nor made conditional; it gives Congress full power to withdraw cases of a certain class from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at its discretion."

In view of the fact that a majority of the Supreme Court are intensely hostile to the political rights of the colored Unionists, and sympathize with the Copperjohnson programme of conferring a monopoly of political power upon the rebels, it would be a gross dereliction of duty on the part of Congress to allow that Court to disgrace this country with another Dred Scott decision.

The great Thomas Jefferson, whom self-styled "Democrats" call the father of their party, observed a disposition in his day, on the part of the Judges, to make a political machine of the Supreme Court, which he denounced as unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty. He denied the right of the Supreme Court to control the political action, either of the legislative or executive branches of Congress, in which view General Jackson heartily concurred. In his letter to Mr. Jarvis, of September 28, 1820, Jefferson wrote:

"You seem to consider the Judges as ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our Judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have with others the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is 'boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem,' and their power the more dangerous, as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots."

In his letter to Mr. Johnson, dated March 4, 1823, he said, speaking of the danger of allowing a bare majority of a numerous Court to decide important questions: "I should greatly prefer four Judges to any greater number. Great lawyers are not over-abundant, and the multiplication of Judges only enables the weak to outvote the wise; and three concurrent opinions out of four gives a strong presumption of right."

It will be seen from this extract that Jefferson wished to have three-fourths of the Court concur before expounding the law in any case. Jefferson never doubted the right of Congress to regulate the number of Judges which must unite in giving decisions touching the rights of citizens.

Recurring to the right of Congress to except classes of cases from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, it is unquestionable that Congress has the right to "except" the Reconstruction acts. Indeed, Congress has the clear constitutional authority to abolish the Federal District Courts, and, as originally intended, confer their jurisdiction upon State Courts. No Copperhead, we presume, will undertake to deny this. As a contemporary remarks: "The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, extended by the Judiciary act of 1789 to the decisions of the State Courts, gave it power, dignity and influence. It was the Judiciary act which made that department, described by Montesquieu as next to nothing in point of power, the most formidable and overshadowing branch of the government."

But the same power which has endowed this Court with such dangerous authority can strip it of its ability to do mischief, to interfere in politics, to aid Copperheads and rebels, to strike down the rights of an entire race. One Dred Scott decision in a century must suffice.

The Alabama Claims.

The partisans of Andrew Johnson have given out that his excellency has taken the further management of the claims against England for depredations by the Alabama, from the hands of Mr. Seward, and that he proposes to enforce their payment with as little delay as possible. The possibility—nay, probability—of war is strongly suggested. The object of this announcement is plain. It is an appeal to the anti-English sentiment of the Democratic party in behalf of the nomination of Andrew Johnson for re-election. The Democratic State Conventions will all meet within the next three months, and it is expected that a strong policy threatening a war with England will elicit from such conventions an overwhelming expression in favor of Andrew Johnson. He wants the Democratic nomination. We do not suppose that in all the broad land there is a man who has less chance of getting it than he has; poor Vallandigham, or even old Buchanan, would not exchange their prospects for Johnson's. In his desperation Johnson undertakes to play the card of war, but the game will not win. Even supposing the Democracy to accept the issue of war with England if the claims were not paid, their doing so will not inure to the benefit of Johnson, but to that of the other demagogue they may nominate.

The Alabama claims were never in so good shape as now. The war has been closed nearly three years, and public sentiment in this country has had time to take the form of deliberate judgment. That judgment is universal among all men of all parties and of all shades of political opinion, that the least possible atonement Great Britain can make for her conduct during our war is the payment of the damages wrought by the British-Confederate cruisers upon American commerce, or the submission of the whole case to arbitration. This judgment is no longer the exclusive opinion of Fenians, or of natural or habitual haters of England, nor is it the result of a uniform and consistent hostility manifested by the British Government, imperial and colonial, during our civil war, but it is the settled sentiment of the country. During the same period of time there has been a great change of sentiment wrought in the public mind of England on this subject. Four years ago few persons believed that the United States would emerge from the civil war other than as a dismembered and bankrupt nation, which would never dare to question the conduct of any foreign government or to demand compensation for any kind of injury. These claims have since then been forced upon the attention of the British people by the irresistible force of circumstances. The opinion that they ought to be paid is gaining ground, and has ten public advocates now where it had one three years ago.

Of all nations Great Britain can the least afford to go to war. No ministry could engage in a war, and impose additional taxes, and expect to continue in office. This is known in every court in Europe, and no power is guided in its conduct upon any question by any consideration of what England may say or do on the matter. A war with any respectable-sized government is necessarily to be avoided, but under no circumstances must there be a war with the United States. Such a war would do more to destroy the British empire than a war with all Europe. The first result of that war would be the loss of British America—as well the mainland as the Atlantic islands. The loss of these would be followed by the independence of Australia, and the people of India might soon learn that the imperial chains by which they are held in bondage are but bonds in hands no longer having the strength to rivet them. A war with the United States, be it for what cause it may, must result in stripping the British Government of vast colonies and possessions in the West and in the East, and in emancipating from her dominion millions of people who now render to her an enforced submission.

These circumstances have unquestionably obtained for the Alabama claims a respectful attention and a considerate audience in England, from cabinet, press and the people, which would never have been given had the United States come forth from the war clothed with the weakness hoped for by our British friends. Whatever the inducing cause, the American people, who have waited three years for the payment of these claims, can afford to wait a year longer, until their justice and equity will be as universally conceded in England as they are at home. There is no danger of England running away. There is no danger of England voluntarily engaging in a war while these claims remain unpaid, and the laws of neutrality remain as they have been left by British precedent during our civil war.

The American people, however, whether they draw the sword against Great Britain or not, will never go to war as part of a Presidential election. Even the rebels postponed secession and armed rebellion until after the Presidential election; and Andrew Johnson will find that any attempt on his part to inaugurate a war to secure a re-election will end in signal defeat and repudiation by the people.

What the Rebels are After.

The struggle going on between Congress and Johnson involves simply the question whether the rebels shall hereafter govern in all the Southern States, to the exclusion of all loyal men, or whether they shall not. If the ex-rebels succeed in reinstating themselves, they expect by uniting with Northern Copperheads to control the legislation of Congress hereafter, and to pass acts of indemnity for their losses by the rebellion. One of the measures which they mean to have adopted is to be paid for all their slaves. Both Kentucky and Maryland have already asserted that this claim of payment for slaves is just, and they demand that it shall be so considered, and discharged by the government. This is one of the bills that is to be presented to the new Congress when that body shall have a majority made up of ex-rebels and Northern Copperheads. Another demand to be made of this new Congress, is the assumption of the Confederate debt, as being equally binding on the country with the Union debt; or, as an alternative proposition, the repudiation of both.

The first step in this scheme of unparalleled fraud and effrontery, is to make sure that the rebel States are reconstructed in accordance with "my policy." If that could be carried through, it would seem as though the infamous attempt were sure of success. If a loyal Congress could be by any means put out of the way or controlled; if the Supreme Court could only be used to nullify its acts; if the Executive could only usurp power enough to resist and defy its laws, all would be well. And it is because Congress stands so firmly between this scheme of the traitors for regaining power and reimbursing their losses, that all this uproar and clamor are heard. Congress will not let rebels rule the country, neither will it give into their hands the keys of the Treasury. The government is not to be turned over to a set of bloody-handed and defeated traitors; the labor and wealth of the country are not to be used up in paying their losses. Hence all this sound and fury from them and their Copperhead allies.

☞ Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, was guilty of shocking irony yesterday, when he proposed in Congress that the seat of government be moved from Washington to St. Louis. Mr. Anderson did not explain whether he would move the seat of government across the Mississippi on a cake of ice, or in a ferry boat, or upon the bridge which Chicago proposes to build from the Illinois shore to Missouri.

Fares and Freights on the Pacific Railways.

Some days ago Hon. E. B. Washburne introduced a joint resolution to establish a tariff of freights and fares on the Union and Central Pacific Railways. The rates are proposed to be limited to double those charged on first-class railroads east of the Mississippi. This will still allow six cents per mile to be exacted for passenger fares, which is certainly high enough under any circumstances. These roads have been charging ten to twelve cents per mile! And for carrying freight the tolls are equal to Morrill's tariff on imports, and seem to have been framed with the same object, that is, to hinder traffic as far as possible. The time has come when the evil should be corrected. The remedy is in the hands of Congress; these roads are built by the money of the people; the companies have received enormous land grants, besides the solid cash, from the government. About 1,000 miles of these government railways are already in operation; one of them extends across Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains; another across Kansas to the 100th meridian; the third one across California into Nevada. These roads are already doing a large passenger and freight business independent of their construction account. They are paid heavily by the government for carrying the mails, troops and military supplies. No reason now exists for allowing their managers to fleece the people who have occasion to ride in their cars or send freight over their roads, as they are now doing. Monopoly speedily degenerates into rapacity and extortion unless checked by timely competition or the strong arm of the law. In the present case, fortunately, Congress has the power to restrain extortion, and determine the maximum tariff of freights and fares which shall be charged. We hope the joint resolution will not be allowed to slumber. We cannot see on what ground any disinterested member can oppose it. The present exactions are out of all reason and cruelly oppressive. The effect of their continuance will be to cripple business, to hinder the development of the mineral region, to discourage emigration thither, and to render the cost of living unnecessarily and immoderately high in the mines, and of consequence make the extraction of the precious metals from the ores unprofitable and impossible. This rapacious policy on the part of the companies is short-sighted and foolish. But it is hard to make monopolies understand the error committed by overcharging the public. They look at the matter from a single standpoint, viz.: To obtain the largest possible sum of money from the people for the worst and least amount of service. This is a penny wise and pound foolish principle, but it is the universal practice of all unrestrained corporations. Let our Western members of Congress take this serious error in hand and correct it. Thousands of the constituents of every Representative from a dozen Western States are interested in having a reasonable tariff for passengers and freights established on the Union, Eastern Division and Central Pacific Railways.

☞ The persons in Mexico who have access to the papers left by Maximilian are disclosing some curious facts. It now appears that two documents have been found, written on the stamped paper generally used by Maximilian, and in the handwriting of his private secretary, whose import is that Mr. Marcus Otterburg, Consul of the United States, on the 10th of October, 1865, suggested to Maximilian, through the Secretary, that he (Mr. Otterburg) had a friend in the person of the Secretary of the United States Senate, who was the proprietor of two papers, "both daily," and that it was very probable that the services of these two papers could be obtained for the purpose of disabusing public opinion and presenting the case of the empire in a more favorable light. Another document has been found, which states that Mr. Otterburg was on very good relations with the Emperor, and on the eve of his departure for Washington desired a private audience with Maximilian, for the purpose of explaining his ideas of the best means to be employed to secure the use of the "official organs" of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, to bring about a recognition of the empire.

☞ The Board of Underwriters yesterday put up the rates of insurance in the city twenty-five per cent, and it was with some difficulty that the more conservative members prevented an advance of fifty per cent. It was resolved, also, to make a special rate for buildings not protected by iron shutters in the rear, or on the sides, when exposed by windows. It is, of course, desirable that the rates of insurance shall not be so high as to drive business away from the city; but it is necessary that they be made high enough to compel the owners of property to adopt the precautions against fire which are enforced in other cities. Insurance is like any other business—it must be carried on at a profit, and at the average rate of profits in the community, or it will not be carried on at all. It is not necessary to say that the business of fire insurance in Chicago does not pay the average rate of profits of other vocations.

☞ Governor Swann, of Maryland, is an unhappy politician. He abandoned the Union party and identified himself with traitors that he might be elected to the Senate. He was so elected, but fearing that he might not be admitted, he resigned. Since then the Legislature has met again, and another Senator had to be elected, but the Legislature rejected him, and elected one Hamilton. Swann thereupon refuses to commission Hamilton upon the plea that the law of Maryland required the Senator to be elected from another part of the State. That question has been long since determined. No State law or constitution can add to or subtract from the qualifications of United States Senators or Representatives. He cannot defeat Hamilton in that way.

Sir Morton Peto in the London Court of Bankruptcy.

The balance-sheets of the eminent firm of which Sir Morton Peto was a partner were placed before the London Bankruptcy Court January 16. We are sorry we cannot tell any curious readers how the affairs exactly stand and nobody else can at the present moment. There are vast arrays of figures, bringing out debts and credits so gigantic that we wonder men could sleep in their beds under these vast responsibilities. There were two firms and three partners, and neither the firms nor the partners would condescend, apparently, to deal in anything under six figures in the pounds column. Messrs. Peto and Betts had to the credit of their profit and loss account on 31st December, 1865, £348,942. Sir Morton Peto personally was worth at the same period £467,000; Mr. Betts, £235,000; and Mr. Crampton, £330,000. Thus these three partners had amassed by their own industry and talent the sum of £1,382,000 amongst them. It is impossible to say how they stand now; for in July last, when they were forced to the sad step of placing their affairs in bankruptcy, the wealth of the partners necessarily depended upon the state of the affairs of the firms, and the firms had such liabilities hanging over them as £1,480,000 for loans to the London, Chatham & Dover Railway, for which Peto, Betts and Crampton had become security, and on 4,000 shares of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association. There are details given in the accounts which probably may afford some heartless scribes materials for scoffing remarks against the liberal-hearted partner who is chiefly known to the public. It is as well that the facts should be known, for they reflect nothing but honor on Sir Morton Peto. For three years and a half his subscriptions and charities amounted to £33,000, while his house and personal expenses were £62,500. Looking at the huge balances in his favor, no one can rightly assert that Sir Morton was not justified in performing these liberal deeds, but how few men, even with large balances in their favor, have the heart to imitate his example!—London Star.

Chicago and Montana Trade.

A Montana merchant, who evidently understands the subject upon which he writes, addresses the editor of the St. Louis Republican as follows:

"Editor Republican:

"I am an old and permanent citizen of Montana—am personally and generally interested in every consideration that affects the trade to that country.

"I make no apology in offering a suggestion to the insurance offices in this city.

"Last year, I paid eight per cent insurance from this city to Fort Benton, and this, added to ten cents per pound for freight, makes the cost of transportation enormous. It is simply out of the question and Montana merchants will not stand it, if they can do any better; and this year, if they go to Chicago, they can do better.

"Steamboatmen know that nearly all the dangerous part of the Missouri river lies between here and Sioux City. A few miles above that place the river enters a vast prairie, there being but little timber and few snags. If I am not misinformed, all the mountain boats that have been lost were sunk below Sioux City. The Turner was lost last year above that place, but the cargo was saved uninjured, and that boat, under good management, would not have been lost.

"I believe it is known that Chicago men propose to put on a line of boats from Sioux City to the mountains, and take goods from Chicago by rail to Sioux City, and thus avoid all the dangerous part of the river, and, of course, can afford to insure for about two per cent. Indeed, I have understood that it is proposed to take freight, including the insurance, from Chicago to Fort Benton for six cents per pound.

"It is due to St. Louis offices to say that insurance was taken on certain boats at about five to six per cent, but some paid eight, as I did myself. I will never pay it again. Now, I ask if the insurance offices and steamboatmen intend to let the trade of Montana slip out of its proper and legitimate channel into the hands of their great rivals, by reason of their unreasonable, exorbitant, and even extortionate charges. Merchants and quartz mill owners will buy their goods and machinery where they can get them as cheap as elsewhere, and from whatsoever point they can ship on the best terms; for the expense of transportation to Montana is so great, even on the best terms to be had, that it becomes a matter of grave interest to all business men in that country.

"A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

"MONTANA.

"P. S.—I will not be understood as saying that insurance to the mountains ought to be two cents, as it may be from Chicago, but I insist that it shall not be eight, or five even. M."

PARIS.

What Next in Europe?

Pacific Promises; Stupendous Loans; Alarming Preparations for War.

The Knavery of Governments and the Famine of Peoples.

Bankruptcy and Revolution Impending Everywhere.

German and Italian Disunity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Jan. 17.

PACIFIC INDICATIONS.

The political barometer has risen a little these last few days. A few months ago it stood at "immediate war." It has come down to "changeable," with oscillating tendencies towards "peace." Whether the future belligerents, that is to say, the whole of Europe, have begun to be afraid of each other, in view of the perfected armaments; whether the pressure of public opinion, which is especially desirous of peace, has overdone the warlike notions of Ministers, the Governors; whether, as I am inclined to believe, the different powers, financially ruined by foolish and extravagant expenses, wish to restore public confidence by promises of peace, in order to negotiate their loans on better terms—whatever may be the cause, there is a very decided tendency in favor of peace.

In accordance with this policy, the Emperor of the French, and he of the Confederation of North Germany, the most probable belligerents, in future contingencies, are doing their best, by the use of ambassadors and ministers, to create an opinion in favor of the pacific intentions of each. The French Minister, M. Vuitry, has said of the new army bill that it is essentially a pacific law, doubtless in accordance with the famous adage: "In times of peace prepare for war." M. de Bismark, at a hunting banquet, insists that the spectre of a war between Prussia and France is a fantasy. And in jealous imitation of these two peaceful enemies the rest of the empire claims to be in sweet accord. The negotiations concerning Schleswig-Holstein are to be resumed between Prussia and Denmark in an amicable manner. The broken friendship between Italy and France is beginning to be restored. All the grand European powers, with the exception of Prussia, have used their efforts with the Porte to secure measures of reform in behalf of the suffering Christians. And, finally—a characteristic peculiarity French—the Deputies have been forbidden the use of paper-cutters, because they had the unpleasant habit of knocking them upon their desks, thus drowning the voices of the orators with whom they did not sympathize, which was a sign of superlative disapprobation of the Deputies in question. This new measure was introduced during the discussion of the Army bill, and one of the Deputies, who had been deprived of his instrument of disapprobation, said that while the country was being armed, the Chamber was being disarmed, and that, consequently, the probabilities of an immediate general disarmament were very favorable.

ARMAMENTS.

Meanwhile the military preparations, the increase of the forces, the armaments, and, especially, the loans followed each other in feverish succession. Russia and Italy, as if in concert, have just purchased a large number of needle guns from Prussia, and the latter has taken advantage of this opportunity to get rid of a great deal of material that is out of date, which, in French military parlance, is termed "nightingales." With the money thus obtained Prussia, in a very ungrateful manner, is making Chassepots—a weapon reported to be much superior to needle guns. France continues her naval and military preparations. The time of service is now nine years and a half, which will place 1,000,000 constantly under arms, and furnish a contingent of six or seven hundred thousand in the National Guard. All the forts and fortifications are to be provided with guns of long range, capable of carrying about four miles—six kilometres. Austria, while improving every opportunity to talk of peace, is exchanging her old arms for the Werndl guns, which are said to fire eighteen shots a minute. Spain is doing the same thing, and is devoting 2,000,000 francs to this work, which seems to have become the greatest necessity of Europe. And, last of all, the Pope has an army of nearly 17,000 men, which will soon be armed with American guns.

BEGGING LOANS.

To cover the necessary expenses of these stupendous armaments, some increase their imposts, others borrow, some beg, some pretend to undertake extensive public works and give their bonds—in short, all try to get money the best way they can.

Italy levies a tax upon incomes, which is the commencement of bankruptcy. Its bankers say to the public: "We owe you a hundred francs interest on money you have lent; but we will not pay more than ninety." And another Italian loan is also expected to cover the existing deficit, which is supposed to amount to a milliard. Spain has formed a national bank, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, which seems to be a loan disguised by the name of business, but which in reality is intended to take from the pockets of whoever may be its creditor the hundred millions of which Spain has need.

Turkey is negotiating a loan of £100,000,000 under the pretence of erecting public works at the mouth of the Danube. Doubtless the Pachas, the armaments and the seraglios will absorb a large portion of this loan intended for the Danube. But who of the French or English creditors will have permission to go and investigate whether the money is properly employed?

Portugal is making a loan of 137,000,000 francs. The country is not arming, for no one menaces it. There is neither famine nor pestilence within its borders. The reason is, that on account of maladministration the government has need of funds to cover its unwarranted expenditures.

Under pretext of building a railroad in Hungary, Austria is borrowing—I do not remember how many millions—and, in order to make negotiations as easy as possible, glowing descriptions of the fertility and wealth of Hungary are met with everywhere. Yesterday one of the agents of the government asked me if I would write a series of articles on that country, its agriculture, mines, customs, &c., to which I only could reply that I was not a drummer for loans.

The Pope has literally gone a begging at every door in the Catholic world. The Catholic journals are everywhere urging the claims of the good cause. There are on every side Papalini, Peter's Pence, offerings, collections, indulgences and benedictions—all for money. This seems to be the sole object of the head of Christianity in 1867. The Sovereign Pontiff, the Apostle of Peace, the Demi-Dieu, has also need of an army. If respect did not arrest my pen, I should not be able to find language to express a just indignation at this anti-Christian monopoly. France is again obliged to resort to a loan, and for no other reason than the inordinate and inconsiderate expenses of the government. Meanwhile a million of earnings lie idle in the bank, and distrust of the future will tend to keep it there. For ten years France has loaned to different governments more than three milliard of francs, and, tired of this, money is hoarded in expectation of better times.

FAMINE AND CHARITY.

While the governments are negotiating loans and augmenting their armies famine is devastating Europe from one end to the other. In some parts of Prussia the inhabitants are actually dying of cold and hunger. In some portions of Russia hundreds are dying from the same cause. The same misery exists in England, and is augmented by the fear of the Fenians. There has also been considerable suffering in France, but public and private charity have done much to mitigate these evils.

ITALIAN DISUNITY.

The political horizon is still overcast. In Italy the crater constantly belching out revolutions, the tendency to disunion is on the increase. The new Ministry, under Menabrea, has been formed, but Rattazzi is preparing vigorously to oppose him, and has obtained the publication of official documents which prove that, to some extent, he, Rattazzi, was implicated in the recent revolutionary movements. The Italians are busily engaged in making red shirts, on which are marked the letters V. M., which signify—Vengeance, Mentana. Cardinal Andrea, whom Victor Emanuel and the revolution wished to make a sort of anti-Pope, has yielded entirely to the Pope and asked forgiveness, but, it is reported that, discontented because he has not been reinstated in the emoluments of his bishopric, he intends to retract his retraction, return to Naples, join the opposition, and openly rebel against Rome.

For his part, the Pope redoubles his efforts to hasten the disintegration of Italy. He has given orders to all connected with the Church to appear at the ballot box and to vote for disunion. He openly publishes the amount of his receipts from Italy. The only Catholic journal in Turin, the Unita Cattolica, has handed over to the Papal Treasury in seven years the sum of 3,000,000 francs, of which 500,000 were raised in 1867. Lord Clarendon has returned to England, having completely failed in his mission of seeking a reconciliation between Victor Emanuel and the Pope, having, however, obtained an express disavowal from the Pope of any sympathy with Fenianism. So entirely does His Holiness disapprove of the movement that he has discharged some Irish volunteers who expressed opinions favorable to the cause. However heartily the Pope detested the Emperor Napoleon before Mentana, and however unguarded his expressions concerning his enmity might have been, at present their amity seems greatly to increase.

The Pope has sent presents to the little Prince, consisting of various objects of art given by the First Napoleon to Pope Pius VII, at the time of the coronation of the Emperor. At the instigation of the Pope the Pretender, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has just married, at Frohsdorf, the Princess Alice of Parma, a fact which constitutes a double matrimonial menace to Italian unity in favor of the interests of the Dukes of Tuscany and Parma. It is even said that Italy, despairing of maintaining its present unity, is about to become dissolved by its own consent. It is said that Victor Emanuel will remain at Florence as King, that his son, Prince Humbert, will go to Naples as Viceroy, and that his second son, Prince Amedeus, will go to Venice, Milan or Turin. This, say the Papalini, will be the beginning of the disintegration which will terminate by the restoration of all the deposed Princes. And to give some coloring to these rumors coins stamped with the head of Francis II. are seen to circulate in that Kingdom of Naples which he so poorly defended and lost.

OPPOSITION TO PRUSSIA.

The unification of Germany does not seem to make much better progress. The Grand Duchy of Baden seems very much inclined to enter into the Confederation of the North, but Hesse, Wurtemburg and Bavaria become every day more alienated.

A powerful revolutionary party is being formed in the annexed provinces, which has an unconquerable hostility to the military autocracy of Prussia.

In Hanover resistance to Prussian domination is constantly increasing. The Hanoverian deserters are flocking to Switzerland, and a great majority of the nation are anxious to return to the old government.

A curious circumstance, which has just taken place, shows very clearly the silent and persistent resistance which is characteristic of the Hanoverians. The ex-King of Hanover possessed a silver service, doubly valuable from its intrinsic worth and its artistic merit, which was one of the most precious collections in Europe.

At the time of the Prussian invasion this service was packed up, and it was given out that it had been sent to England. But the cars that carried it to the straits were empty. The treasure was hidden in the walls, and under guard in the cellars of the chateau, and, although a hundred workmen were employed, the matter has been kept secret until now. Recently the silver was taken from the cellars and sent off secretly, by rail, to the king, who is living at Vienna. The Prussians are naturally very much exasperated at this deception and their loss, and particularly angry with the Hanoverians that they have so well kept their secret. But the bird has flown. The nest only remains, and all that Prussia can do is to guard it until the hazard of war, the chances of diplomacy, or the decrees of Providence, order a change of guard. EMILE CARREY.

BOSTON GOSSIP.

The Liquor Question—The Theatre in Court—"Gagging" as a Breach of Contract—A Triumph of the Ballet—The Commercial Convention—Sleighing, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.

THE LIQUOR LAWS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has at last passed the bill abolishing the State Constables, after a rather angry debate of a week, which does not appear to have changed a single vote. The minority of adherents to the prohibitory principle seem determined to show their constituents that they are faithful even in a hopeless cause, using every parliamentary expedient to impede and delay the passage of the bill; and a motion to reconsider its final passage is pending as I write, made for no apparent practical purpose beyond gaining a day or two of time.

Meanwhile the committee on the subject have been working hard to perfect an acceptable License law, and are nearly ready to report one, which, however, is liable to any quantity of modifications before it gets through the two branches of the Legislature. The proposed statute, as at present suggested, places the licensing power in the hands of the local authorities in the different cities and towns, without any limit on their discretion on the number of persons to be granted permissions to sell liquor. The fee for a license to sell varies with circumstances; for fermented liquors only, from $25 to $200; for both fermented and distilled, from $100 to $5,000; for the manufacture and sale by wholesale, from $200 to $5,000. Grocers are not to be allowed to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. Sales in the small hours between midnight and sunrise, and on Sundays, are not permitted, except in the case of hotels. Nobody is to sell to boys under sixteen, to intoxicated persons, or to habitual drunkards. The authorities are to have the privilege of examining the liquors sold at any time, adulteration working a forfeiture of the license. The penalty for a violation of the act is a fine limited to $500, and six months in jail. The discretion of fixing the amount of the license fee according to the probable business to be done by the applicant throws a large and rather onerous responsibility upon the Selectmen of towns.

A THEATRICAL POINT IN COURT.

A somewhat peculiar case has just been tried in our lowest civil court, involving points interesting to actors and to the playgoing public as patronizers of actors. It was a suit brought by a comedian, Mr. James Lewis, against the ex-manager of the Continental Theatre, Mr. B. F. Whitman, for the sum of forty dollars, due the plaintiff as salary on his withdrawal from the theatre, to another establishment, in December. Lewis is rather an odd little comedian, from the West, I believe, who has played here more than a year, and has won considerable popularity, mainly in the performance of Baron Balderdash, in the burlesque of "Cinderella," by a grotesque appearance, clever dancing, and the introduction of audacious gags. He played Greppo in "The Black Crook" during its entire three months' run here, and, as in the other part, made his interpolations and remarks aside a principal feature of the performance. He had some disagreements with the manager, Mr. Whitman, about different matters, or, more strictly, with the manager's wife, a strong, positive woman, who assumed much of the administration of the theatre. Resulting from these the actor's engagement was dissolved by mutual consent about Christmas time. During the last week of his stay, the "Black Crook" being revived, he said on the stage, in the course of the play, "Give me one kiss for Pambe,"—that being the name of Mrs. Whitman. The lady objected to this public slur, which, of course, by the way, the public did not understand, and Mr. Lewis being notified, repeated the phrase no more. Upon calling for his salary, he was informed that the whole amount due (forty dollars) was considered forfeit, as a penalty for gagging. Upon this he brought a suit for the amount, and the case has just been tried. The fraternity of the theatres was much interested, and the court-room was crowded from beginning to end, many of the minor actors of nearly all the theatres of the city being present. The plaintiff was the only witness on his side. The defendant did not take the stand, but brought evidence to the disrespectful reference to his wife above mentioned, and attempted to prove that theatres generally had rules against gagging, and provided for the penalty of fines for offences committed. It seemed, however, that the Continental Theatre never had had any regular rules; and that gagging was a customary practice there, endorsed by the applause of the audience, and the tacit approval of the manager. There was an attempt to make something, also, out of a statement that Mr. Lewis had "passed round one of the stage 'nuggets' of gold," so as to present the rough side to the audience; but the Court paid little attention to it. In fact, the defendant's case was very feeble, and the decision giving the plaintiff the full amount claimed was generally expected before the announcement. The manager means to give the impertinent actor a fight for his money, however, and gave immediate notice of an appeal to a higher court.

AMUSEMENT MATTERS.

I called Mr. Whitman an ex-manager above, for his lease of the Continental has expired, and he proposes to give his whole attention hereafter to his theatre in Buffalo. The establishment is now temporarily occupied by a little burlesque company, of which Mr. Leffingwell is the principal member, from the small theatre in the Fifth avenue, New York. The Boston Theatre is filling up the time with make-shifts until the "White Fawn," with its new scenery and new ballet troupe, is fully in readiness. Mr. Beecher's "Norwood" has been given once, being too poor a play to warrant a second performance in Boston, though it has enjoyed quite a run, with the same company, in the small towns, where the clergyman's novel is more familiar and theatrical tastes less cultivated. At the Theatre Comique an extraordinary phenomenon has been witnessed for the last few weeks, in a succession of crowded houses made up of "our best people," the leaders of society, drawn by no other attraction than the ballet. The performers have been half a dozen French artists, imported by a Mr. De Pol, with intent to rival the "Black Crook," who failed in New York through a combination of circumstances and no fault of their own, and who came here to genuine triumphs. They are really admirable artists, and far in advance of anything Boston has ever seen in that line; but the way in which the fastidious folk of Beacon street have taken them up, is nevertheless astonishing. They dress quite modestly, judged by the ballet standard, and their dances are unobjectionable enough, except the Can-can, which they give with a freedom and abandon which the police would look doubtfully at in Paris. The leader of the troupe, M'lle Morlacchi, had a benefit last evening; every seat was taken at three times the regular price, by West End people, and notabilities like "Jack" Adams, the last scion of an illustrious race, Edmund Quincy, and similar representatives of the first families of New England, were plenty as blackberries among the audience.

Selwyn's Theatre has made a hit, after rather a discouraging succession of shy houses, with Charles Reade's dramatization of Tennyson's poem of "Dora," produced with the most exquisitely beautiful rural scenes we have ever had here, and a burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," fresh, and still running in London, and made piquant to our people by the introduction of numerous take-offs on "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." The Museum is having rather a hum-drum season, with few new pieces, and depending mainly on the successes of past years. Maggie Mitchell has brought her stay at the Howard to a close without bringing out her promised new play, depending altogether on "Fanchon," "Little Barefoot," and "The Pearl of Savoy."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, a litterateur attached to the London Daily News as correspondent in some recent European campaigns, has come to this country to lecture on his experiences in Crete. He brings excellent credentials, but his initial lecture last night was very thinly attended—perhaps because the impression is growing that Crete has been rather overdone, and that the cause is so hopeless in the present condition of foreign politics, as to give no room for hope for any results beyond a continued sacrifice of human life to no purpose.

The Commercial Convention which is to meet here next week will be made the occasion for a good deal of hospitality on the part of our merchants; and besides private feasts a public dinner is to be given to the delegates on one day of their stay.

This has been a most extraordinary winter for steady, persistent snow storms, without drifting winds or demoralizing thaws; and as a result the ground is covered to a considerable depth with a hard, solid coating of snow, making admirable sleighing in Boston and all over New England. In the city great numbers of men have been given employment by the authorities, in digging out the streets so as to give ready access to the gutters and drains when the thaw shall come, and carting the superfluous snow to the Common, where it is piled in huge heaps, like the forts the juvenile Napoleon used to build at Brienne. People who could afford the luxury have improved the sleighing in the suburbs, and especially on the famous Brighton road; but the dangers of that resort—every day counting its runaways and smash-ups by dozens—have been rather more prominent than usual, and many timid folks have sought other and quieter regions for their pleasure. REVERE.

NEW ORLEANS.

The City Newspapers.

The Sanitary Condition of the Crescent City.

Depression in Business.

The Grain Trade to Supplant the Cotton Trade.

State and City Finances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

THE NEW ORLEANS NEWSPAPERS.

In point of intellectual ability, general taste and piquancy, the Crescent, under the proprietorship and lead of Colonel J. O. Nixon, stands at the head of the New Orleans press. Two of the most polished and scholarly writers of the South exclusively contribute to its editorial columns. They are D. C. Jenkins, formerly of the Bee, and Durant Daponte, both young men of fine education and training, and both hopelessly imbued with most of the peculiar prejudices peculiar to the section. The managing editor is William M. Semple, a native of Virginia, a strong Southerner, a gentleman of liberal education and of most lovable social traits, but wanting in the physical health and energy so necessary to one in his position. Colonel Nixon, a native of Delaware, joined his fortunes with those of the South in the late war, but was for much of the time a prisoner. In the meanwhile his paper went under, and emerged as a "loyal" journal under the name of the Times. The Crescent was revived by Colonel Nixon late in 1865.

The Times was started in September, 1863. In less than two years, under the vigorous management of the experienced printer and journalist, now at its head, as editor and part proprietor, Mr. King, not less aided, however, by the generous purses of its first proprietors, Thomas P. May and Charles A. Weed, it had advanced to the head of the New Orleans press in respect of size and circulation. The rapidity of its success was, perhaps, unequalled in the history of journalism. During the war it was intensely radical. Upon the return of the Confederate soldiers and other absentees it became more Southern than the South itself, and Mr. May withdrew from the concern. Mr. King then had full swing, and the Times is now the gospel of the Confederates. Mr. King is a native of Pennsylvania. His first assistant, Mr. Bigney, is a native of Nova Scotia, who many years ago came to his "own Sunny South," as he is wont poetically to observe, as a school teacher. Lucky for him that he was not a Yankee schoolmaster. That would have been inexcusable. His versatility for political writing is only excelled by another writer for the Times—Judge Alexander Walker, who, in ante-bellum times, as I am assured, used to write stinging leaders for a Democratic paper, and then reply to them the next day in a Whig organ, being employed by both papers as an editorial writer.

The other daily English papers are the Picayune, Bee, Bulletin (Dem.), Republican and Tribune (Rep.) Of these I may speak in detail in some future letter.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

There was only one death from cholera in the city last week, and only ninety-five deaths in all for that time. In the course of 1867 ten resident centenarians departed this life. Throwing yellow fever out of the account, I believe New Orleans ranks with the most healthful cities in the world, and I am by no means sure that it ought not to thus rank without any reservation. If New Orleans is a healthful city, as I believe it is, despite the popular opinion to the contrary, it would seem to be so against all the accepted theories of conditions of health. We have almost no natural drainage, and very imperfect artificial means of remedying this great defect. We are surrounded by swamps and built upon mud supposed to be malarial. We have no breezy heights, nor clear springs of water. Perhaps, however, we get off with the drinking of Mississippi and rain water, and doubtless owe much of salubrity to the strong, broad ceaseless current of the great river, and the semi-saline breezes from Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. Although New Orleans is popularly supposed to be the favorite haunt of Yellow Jack, and it cannot be denied that he did carry off from three to four thousand here last year, yet the visitation was relatively light compared with that of the same epidemic at Indianola and Galveston, upon the sands of the Gulf shore, and in many interior towns of Texas. New Iberia, sitting in the midst of the highest prairie lands of Louisiana, suffered far more, comparatively, than New Orleans. In connection with the subject of health, it may be of interest to mention that deducting the deaths from yellow fever during the past year from the estimate, one-twelfth of the mortality in this city reported was of still-born children.

THE THEATRES.

Jefferson continues at the Varieties, Forrest at the St. Charles, and the French Opera Troupe at the beautiful Temple of Apollo, down among the French population. The theatres, however, are making little or no money. First-rate houses are the exception rather than the rule. The Lotti Opera Troupe opens at the German Theatre early next month.

GENERAL BUSINESS MATTERS.

The culture of cane sugar is gradually "playing out" in Louisiana. The plantations, each of which not long ago was a fortune to its owner, are so heavily mortgaged that [illegible] have been in the hands of the United States Marshal and Sheriffs, and will be offered for sale. Planters in general show little disposition to continue a business which has resulted so discouragingly in so many successive years. Very few, indeed, are asking for money to enable them to make another trial. With the exception of January, 1862, during the blockade, no such state of business depression in New Orleans as at present exists is on record. From present indications it is quite doubtful if we shall receive at this port 400,000 bales of cotton during the commercial year commencing on the 1st of September last. The stock now in port is less than 100,000 bales. More than half of the crop [illegible] has gone to eastern ports by the way of the Ohio river. Our present hope for the future lies in the grain trade from the West. I am pleased to chronicle the fact that 80,000 bushels of corn arrived here on the 27th by the barge line from Cairo. This, added to the grain heretofore brought here, and intended, as this consignment is, for exportation coastwise and foreign, shows the great advantage of water-borne commerce over the railroad. We have thus achieved one step in commanding the grain trade. The next will be to make its exportation by cheap freights. There may be abundant tonnage to take away the present cargoes, but what shall we do with the millions of bushels which we hope are speedily to come? We can only hope, and indeed may reasonably expect, that trade fleets will soon be on the move to meet this new stream of freight. The channel at Southwest Pass is now open to admit vessels of eighteen feet draught and over. It is safe to conclude that it will not long continue so, and dredging machines now building in Boston under the last appropriation of $300,000 will very likely be needed as soon as they are ready.

The work on the great crevasse in the Hickey levee, which protects a great deal of territory from inundation, is progressing rapidly. About 160 convict laborers are constantly engaged. The entire length of the levee is now completed, with a base of fifty feet, and six feet high. The full dimensions of this work, when completed, will be one hundred feet base and ten feet in height.

It is reported to-day that water has commenced running through the grand levee at Point Coupee. Unless this is speedily stopped large parishes will be endangered by overflow.

STATE AND CITY FINANCIAL MATTERS.

There is a proposition to increase the taxation of the State to three-fourths of one per cent, double the existing rate. Such increase, it is believed by the Auditor and Treasurer, will enable them to retire the whole issue of certificates of indebtedness, known as State notes, and leave an amount sufficient to meet the current expenses of the State. According to the estimate of these officers, the sum of $800,000 will be adequate to the ordinary expenses, and this sum, by a diligent collection, can be met by the present taxation, which is at the rate of three-eighths of one per cent. Of the State notes there are but $800,000 unredeemed. More than $1,200,000 have already been received and extinguished.

Under the charter of the Water Works Company, the city is this year required to elect whether it will avail itself of the privilege of purchasing the rights and immunities of the company on certain terms. The city already owns in its own right 5,000 shares of the stock, and as there are 18,000 shares, it would have to issue its bonds for 13,000 shares, the value of which is over $700,000. If the city, however, should decline to avail itself of the privileges of the charter, and prefer to sell its 5,000 shares to a new or to the old company, two propositions are submitted. One, by the President of the company, to give the city $250,000 for its 5,000 shares, payable $100,000 in cash, and the balance in one year, at five per cent interest. Another, by certain large capitalists, to give $275,000 cash in Treasury notes for the city's share.

POLITICAL.

The Reconstruction Convention is now in the fifty-first day of its session. The disfranchising ordinance adopted yesterday by the convention is much less stringent than had been expected, and if put in force will not exclude, it is computed, over two thousand former voters.

The Tribune, the able organ of the colored Republicans, hoists an independent State ticket, with Judge Taliaferro as candidate for Governor, and F. E. Dumas, colored, for Lieutenant Governor.

THE WEATHER, ETC.

The weather is very cold and dismal, and all branches of trade very much depressed. Few merchants are paying expenses.

Moral and Social Condition of England.

A recent number of the North British Review gives a fearful account of the social sins and moral rottenness of British society. The British press have much to say about the "vices of democracy," but no description of American society presents a picture of demoralization, barbarism, incapacity and dishonesty, one-quarter as bad as the British Review depicts the condition of British society. The substance of the article is thus epitomized by the New York Post:

The reviewer tells us that justice is so slow and costly in England; that to go to law, even in a just cause, is to court ruin; that the lawless classes have been fostered and encouraged; that the criminal class is "numerous, increasing, organized, daring, skilful and growing daily more formidable and audacious;" that the police is inadequate, and not so clever as the rogues; that the administration of the law is such as not to deter criminals or repress crime. The criminal class is so prodigiously numerous as to amount to fourteen per thousand of the adult population; the number of persons "convicted summarily" is twenty-six in every thousand; and this though the law appears to be administered with a shocking laxness. For instance, only 37,000 persons were arrested in 1866 for 50,000 "grave" offences known to have been committed; of the 37,000 only 19,000 were sent to trial, and only 14,000 were convicted and punished. Thus nearly half of those arrested for "grave" offences escaped punishment. No wonder the criminal classes are increasing in numbers and audacity in England.

Of two hundred and seventy-two cases in which a Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder, in only one hundred and twenty-four were persons arrested for the crime; only fifty-five were actually tried, only twenty-six were found guilty, and only twelve were executed. This would seem to show not only incapacity in the police, but carelessness, to say no worse, in the administration of the law.

The reviewer dilates upon the frauds in great mercantile transactions, and the adulteration practised by retail dealers, showing astounding recklessness and lack of conscience and honor in every rank of merchants, from the greatest to the least; and then turns to the management of the English railway system. Of the two thousand millions of dollars which the railways of England have cost, two-fifths, or eight hundred millions, he says, were "thrown away;" five hundred millions alone were paid for what is called "Parliamentary expenses," which means lobbying charters through Parliament. "English fares are higher and English dividends lower than abroad; and while engineers, contractors, jobbing speculators and Parliamentary lawyers made large fortunes out of them, railway companies have been a source of ruin, instead of wealth, to thousands and hundreds of thousands of our innocent and unknowing countrymen."

In municipal government the English have failed, even worse than we. Our great cities, if their people are heavily taxed, have at least abundance of pure water, decent police, and good order, but London and other English cities are as heavily taxed, and the result, this writer tells us, is "a complicated outcome of impure water, bad gas, streets filthy and broken up, a poisoned river and pestilential drainage, abused and neglected poor, the law insulted, conflicting jurisdictions, crime rampant, and pauperism and disease swelling and spreading year by year; while, at the same time, we are paying for these bad results heavier rates than under a wiser system would amply suffice for good ones."

Nor is the agricultural population better off. Ignorance, squalor, filth and hopeless poverty to the most industrious, is the rule: "In our agricultural districts a vast proportion of the working classes live in hovels where decency is difficult and comfort and self-respect impossible, [illegible] of our towns, and most of all the metropolis, the number of persons who huddle together in habitations scarcely ventilated, drained imperfectly or not at all, with no water supply, and, in reference to the filth, indecency, and pestilential condition of which no language can be too vehement, must be reckoned by hundreds and thousands at the least. * * * "The average, the almost invariable, the settled hereditary condition of the English peasantry is such that, even when industrious and sober, he can neither own his own residence, nor provide in frugal plenty the fitting accessories of life for those dependent upon him, or lay by anything for an evil day, nor (except by eleemosynary aid) keep out of the workhouse in his old age, nor rise out of his condition, nor enable his children to do so; he can do none of these things, whatever may be his steadiness, or willingness, or exertion."

Finally, while the poor marry, the well-to-do avoid marriage to such an extent that two women in every five of the whole number of English women are unmarried, and the total of these unmarried amounts to the great number of 1,537,000. In London forty-one per cent of marriageable are spinsters, in five English counties they are forty-five per cent.

FREE TRADE.

Complimentary Banquet to William Cullen Bryant—Mr. Bryant's Speech—Letters from Professor Perry and Amasa Walker.

From New York Papers, Jan. 31.

The dinner given at Delmonico's last evening to William Cullen Bryant, as a faithful exponent and persistent advocate of the great principles of free trade, was in every respect a most brilliant and delightful reunion. While the banquet was tendered to him solely in his capacity of political economist, by those who are alike earnest believers in the free trade faith as the only system that comports with national well-being, and of his thorough and unswerving adherence to the great cause, it is impossible in fact (however desirable it might seem in theory), to ignore for the time his great claims upon the respect of all classes as an admirable poet and distinguished litterateur. And while much of the hearty applause that greeted Mr. Bryant in the course of the evening was properly expended on the expressed ground of unswerving devotion to those economical theories of which he is a fair representative in America, there was none the less apparent a most zealous and glowing appreciation of his poetical genius.

Mr. David Dudley Field presided on the occasion, having on his right hand the guest of the evening, William Cullen Bryant. Among the gentlemen present were Cyrus W. Field, S. J. Tilden, Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Judge Pierpont, Isaac W. Bailey, David Leavitt, Parke Godwin, Mr. De Forrest, Mr. Prime, and others.

Speeches were made by David Dudley Field, Parke Godwin, Manton Marble, Dr. A. F. Carroll, John D. Van Buren, Simon Stern, William Wood, and others.

MR. BRYANT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryant, on rising, was received with repeated rounds of cheers. He said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: An honor like this requires from me a particular acknowledgment, which yet I hardly know how to make in fitting terms. Conferred as it is by men whom I so much value and respect, and who possess in so high a degree the esteem of their fellow citizens, I cannot but feel that it would amply reward services infinitely greater than I can pretend to have rendered to any cause. What I have done in applying the principles of human liberty to the exchange of property between man and man and between nation and nation has been very easy to do. It was simply to listen to my own convictions, without any attempt to reason them away, and to follow wherever they might lead me. In this manner I have been saved a good deal of trouble, some perplexity and bewilderment, some waste of ingenuity, if I had any to waste, and perhaps no little remorse.

"Another circumstance has made my task easy. I had only to walk in a path smoothed and lighted by some of the best thinkers of the age—impartial, unprejudiced men, who had no object in view but the simple discovery of truth. It was not difficult to walk in such a path. Grand and noble intellects held their torches over it, and I could not well step astray with such guidance. Besides, I had only to follow in the way which the world is going. The tendency of enlightened people in all countries is towards the freedom of trade. There is no difficulty in swimming with the current. I saw that the navigation was safe, and let my boat float with the stream, while others laboriously tried to stem it, or lay moored to the shore wondering which way they ought to go. We shall have them all with us yet, Mr. President, a merry fleet of all manner of craft, bound on the same easy voyage.

"Another circumstance which has made the task of the friends of free trade more easy is the involuntary admissions which the protectionists make of the fallacy of their system. A capitalist in New England, owning cotton or woollen mills, however great his attachment to the protective system, has no idea of employing any part of his capital in raising wheat in the fields close to his mills, that he may save the expense to him and his work-people of bringing it from the distant West. He brings it from a thousand miles away, and sends back his fabrics in exchange, at the very moment he is procuring laws to be passed which will prevent us, the consumers, from buying iron and cloth and paper from Europe, that we may, as they say, save the expense of freight. When we make a new acquisition of territory, they do not object that we are to have free trade with the new region. On the contrary, they rejoice in a wider market. This they did when Texas was taken into the Union. They made no opposition to the acquisition of California on the ground that all revenue laws which shut out the trade of that wide region would now be repealed. When we talk of annexing Canada they do not object that we and the Canadians will then be no longer independent of each other.

"In this they are in the right; in this they tacitly admit the advantage of free trade. Whatever other objection may be made to the acquisition of new territory, the enlargement of our borders by the addition of new and extensive provinces is a great commercial and industrial advantage, because it makes the exchange of commodities between them and us perfectly free.

"Yet there is a certain plausibility in what the protectionists say when they talk of home industry and a home market—a plausibility which misleads many worthy and otherwise sensible people—sensible in all other respects, and whom as men I admire and honor. There are clever men among them who bring to their side of the question a great array of facts, many of which, however, have no real bearing upon its solution. There is a plausibility, too, in the idea that the sun makes a daily circuit round the earth, and if there were any private interests to be promoted by maintaining it, we should have thousands believing that the earth stands still while the sun travels around it. 'See for yourself,' they would say. 'Will you not believe the evidence of your own senses? The sun comes up in the east every day before your eyes, stands over your head at noon, and goes down in the afternoon in the west. Why, you admit the fact when you say the sun rises, the sun sets, the sun is up, the sun is down. What a fool was Galileo, what nonsense is the system of Copernicus, what trash was written by Sir Isaac Newton!'

"I remember a case in point—an anecdote which I once heard in Scotland. A writer to the signet, called in England an attorney, of the name of Moll, who knew very little except what related to the drawing up of law papers, once heard a lecture on astronomy in which some illustrations were given of the daily revolution of the earth on its axis. The attorney was perplexed and bewildered by this philosophy which was so new to him, and one day, his thoughts frequently recurring to the subject, he looked up from his law papers and said: 'The young men say the warld turns round. It's vera extraordinar'. I've lived in this place sax and thretty years, and that grass plot preserves the same relative position to the house that it had sax and thretty year's sin'; and yet the young men say the warld turns round. It's vera extraordinar'.' Here was a man who was not to be taken in by this nonsense about the earth's revolving on its axis; and if there was any real or imaginary pecuniary advantage to be gained by denying it, Mr. Moll would have a whole army of his way of thinking, many of them far wiser and better informed in other respects than he.

"Perhaps, Mr. President and gentlemen, you will allow me to make use of another familiar illustration. You have heard of a man attempting to lift himself from the ground by the waistband of his pantaloons. Now, if anything were to be gained by it, a very respectable a priori argument might be made in favor of the possibility of the feat. One might say, 'You can lift two hundred pounds; your weight is but a hundred and sixty. A power of gravitation equal to a hundred and sixty pounds holds you down to the earth. You have only to apply a counteracting force a little greater than this, and you will be lifted into the air. Take hold of your waistband, therefore, with both hands, and pull vigorously. If you do not pull yourself up at the first trial, you must pull harder.' All that might sound very plausible to one who had no experience to guide him.

"This country has been persuaded to attempt the feat of lifting itself from the ground by the waistband, and for nearly half a century, with occasional short relaxations of the effort, prompted by the return of common sense. When the first pull was made, and was ineffectual, we were told to try another, and then another still more vigorous, and another, and another; and now what do we see? The garment, of which the waistband forms a part, is torn to shreds and tatters, presenting what Pope, alluding to a similar accident, somewhere calls a 'dishonest sight,' mortifying to the pride of philosophy.

"It is most true that a man can be raised from the ground by the waistband; but he cannot do the feat for himself—another must perform the office—the force must come from without. One strong man may raise another in this way, and be raised by him in turn. In this case there is an interchange of good offices—freedom of trade. No man, even with the strength of Samson, can go into a room by himself and endeavor to perform the feat alone without coming forth from the undertaking in rags, his nether garment full of ghastly rents, inviting the entrance of the January wind. So no nation can enrich itself by excluding foreign commerce; the more perfect it makes the exclusion, the more certain it is to impoverish itself.

"Mr. President and gentlemen: There is a great law imposed upon us by the necessities of our condition as members of human society, the law of mutual succor, the interchange of benefits and advantages, the law of God and nature commanding us to be useful to each other. It is the law of the household; it is the law of the neighborhood; it is the law of different provinces included under the same government, and well would it be for mankind if it were in an equal degree recognized as a law to be sacredly regarded by the great community of nations in their intercourse with each other. Were that law to be repealed, the social state would lose its cohesion and fall in pieces. There is not a pathway across the fields, not a highroad, not a guide-post at a turn of the way, not a railway from city to city or from State to State, not a sail upon the ocean, which is not an illustration of this law. It is proclaimed in the shriek of the locomotive; it is murmured in the ripple of waters divided by the prow of the steamer. The nation by which it is disregarded, or which endeavors to obstruct it by artificial barriers against the free intercourse of its citizens with those of other countries, revolts against the order of nature and strikes at its own prosperity."

The following letters were read at the banquet:

FROM PROFESSOR PERRY.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Jan. 28, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: It will be impossible for me, owing to the nature of my duties here, to be present at the proposed dinner on the 30th instant; but I wish to express my deep interest in it, as designed, first, in honor of a good man, and second, in furtherance of a good cause.

It is especially fitting that some response to your invitation should come from this college, in which Mr. Bryant acquired a part of his education, and on whose triennial catalogue his is one of the most distinguished names.

It has been one response to Mr. Bryant's life-long work in behalf of the true principle of commerce, that this college, for fifteen years at least, has inculcated on each successive class of students, line upon line, precept upon precept, by every method of discussion and enforcement, the broadest doctrine of free trade. In this interval at least seven hundred young men have heard thoroughly discussed, and have permitted themselves thoroughly to discuss, every bearing of this great question; and it gives me unmixed satisfaction to say that, although this has been done amid many discouragements, and in the midst of communities for the most part very hostile to the doctrine, a large majority of these students were convinced at the time of the soundness of the principle, and the desirableness of its immediate application. Some of them, I know, are now, in various parts of this great country, powerful advocates of free trade.

What we mean by free trade, though we are still industriously misrepresented on this point, is the freest system of commerce compatible with the proved claims of the revenue. Free trade is a word of doom to what is deceitfully misnamed "Protection," but is no enemy to legitimate taxation.

There are two feelings, natural in the circumstances, which we must somewhat guard ourselves against in the work that lies before us. These feelings are indignation and contempt. [illegible]

Very truly, yours in free trade,

(Signed) A. L. PERRY.

FROM AMASA WALKER.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Jan. 27, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I much regret my inability to comply with your kind invitation to be present at the dinner given to the distinguished President of the American Free Trade League. I should be very happy to do honor to Mr. Bryant as a man whom I greatly esteem, and especially to bear witness by my personal presence to my high appreciation of the ability and fidelity with which, for a long period, he has contended for freedom of trade. It would also give me great pleasure to meet the distinguished gentlemen who will doubtless be present on the occasion.

No time could be more opportune than the present for a demonstration like that you propose. The country is suffering more severely than ever before. Its trade is deranged, its commerce greatly diminished, its manufactures paralyzed, its currency depreciated, its finances crippled; and all this is but the natural and inevitable consequence of a mistaken policy. Government has most wisely undertaken to regulate the industry of the country by restrictive legislation, and the currency of the nation by authorizing that to pass as money which has not in itself the element of value. The results are seen in the disordered condition of our industrial and commercial interests.

Nothing in relation to our business affairs is in a normal state. We can neither trade with those with whom we might trade to the best advantage, nor use a standard of value at par with the universal currency of the world.

Legislation has interfered with all the natural laws of production and exchange, and trade in none of its departments can flourish until that pernicious interference is withdrawn, until we have unrestricted commerce abroad, and a correct measure of value at home.

The evils which the country suffers have been inflicted by Congress, and Congress alone can remove them. But we may rest assured that the National Legislature will do nothing which the people do not earnestly demand, and hence the importance of making every possible effort to enlighten the public mind in regard to the true interests of the country.

Hoping that the meeting you are to hold in honor of my friend will conduce to that object,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) AMASA WALKER.

WEDDED WOE IN HIGH LIFE.

A Distressing Case of Clandestine Marriage and Wife Desertion.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 31.

An accomplished lady from the East, a relative of Governor English of Connecticut, and a daughter of Edward K. Hawley, of Avon, New York, was deserted by her husband, W. H. Birney, at the Birch House, in this city, last October, when and where she was confined to her room with illness incident to child-birth, and from which she has just recovered and returned to her native State. The facts, until recently, have been known only to a few.

THE PARTICULARS.

W. H. Birney, aged about twenty-five years, and a native of one of the Eastern States, while a student at Yale College, met Miss Hawley, who was then living with her parents, in New Haven, and proposed marriage. She was perfectly willing to consummate the matrimonial alliance, but the publication of that fact would oblige Mr. Birney to leave school. It appears that a rule of that institution forbids any student from committing matrimony while connected with the college. A secret marriage was proposed, accepted, consummated, and Mr. B. remained at school. From the moment the fatal knot was tied, until the young wife had revealed the fact to her parents, the bride could not be happy. The moment the secret was imparted to her father, he "let the cat out," and Mr. B. was obliged to leave school. He remained at his father-in-law's house some time, waiting for "something to turn up;" and, finally, knowing the limited capital in the hands of that gentleman would not do more than properly supply the wants of his own family, struck out for the Great West.

Mr. Hawley was willing, and desirous, that the young wife should remain under the parental roof until the husband was successful in opening some kind of business, but Mr. Birney would not consent to go alone, so they both started together, arriving at Cleveland on the 10th of August, last year. They stopped at the Birch House, and registered as "W. H. Birney and wife, New York." His appearance did not indicate that he was possessed of surplus capital, but Mrs. B. was handsomely attired, and looked charming in her newly wedded happiness. He represented that he was engaged in the insurance business, and was desirous of obtaining a private boarding house for the accommodation of his wife while he was absent on business. He secured such a house in a short time, paid his bill at the Birch House, and removed Mrs. B. to her new home. That was the last the proprietors of the Birch House ever knew of her until the 14th of October, when she called to inquire about Mr. Birney, alleging that he had been absent on business a long time, without writing a single letter. The next day both came to the hotel, took rooms, and on the 19th day of the same month Mrs. B. gave birth to a son. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley having been notified of the approaching event, arrived in Cleveland on the same day. In reply to inquiries from Mr. Hawley, in regard to his means, Birney assured him that he was amply provided with money, and expressed an earnest desire that Mrs. Hawley should remain some months, to care for her daughter, and he would gladly pay her expenses. This plan was agreed to, and Mr. Hawley returned East alone.

THE DESERTION.

On the 23d of October—four days after the birth of his son, and while the young mother was very ill—he informed her that urgent business, demanding his attention at Cincinnati, would render it necessary for him to be absent a day or two, and accordingly started on his journey, having obtained her consent upon strictly promising to return at the appointed time. He never returned. The imagination of the reader must paint the picture of that affectionate young wife's feelings, at finding herself almost alone among strangers, in the most critical period of her matrimonial history. A pen portrait would only afford a feeble shadow, in comparison with the gloom which reigned in her room.

Before going, Birney paid the board bill of the party for one week, which now consisted of four persons—himself, wife, mother-in-law, and a woman from Connecticut, whom Mrs. Hawley had brought up in her own family, and who was brought out to take care of Mrs. Birney. The first pangs of grief over Birney's absence had scarcely toned down in this little forsaken circle, when the pinnacle of his sneaking meanness and rascality was brought to light in the discovery of the fact that he had pawned two valuable dresses and a cloak, belonging to Mrs. Hawley, for $50, a portion of which the landlord received for the first week's board. All these things had a tendency to excite and weaken his poor wife to such an extent as to endanger her life. From October until the present time the most careful medical treatment and good nursing were necessary to secure her recovery.

The pawnbroker informed Mrs. Hawley that when the garments were pawned, Birney represented they belonged to his wife. The dresses had been sold; but the broker offered to give up the cloak for $10. Mrs. Hawley reported the case to Mr. Birch, and he called on the broker, and finally induced him to surrender the cloak for $5.

The sudden and terrible news of Birney's desertion so worked upon the feelings of Mr. Hawley, who was at his little farm in Avon, Conn., having moved from New Haven after the marriage of his daughter, that he was taken ill, and died two weeks ago of a broken heart. "Misfortunes never come singly," says an old adage, and it does seem, in this unfortunate case, that they could not have come at more inopportune moments, or with greater force. The secret marriage; the expulsion from school; the journey westward, with its attendant difficulties; the cruel desertion at a moment when, above all other times, the husband should have been true to his wife, in the aggregate formed a greater burden than Mr. Hawley could stand, and it is remarkable that his daughter survived the same terrible strokes of misfortune which fell so thick and fast.

Mrs. Birney is a refined and cultivated lady. Her sad history touched the hearts of all who were made acquainted with it. Finding that she had recovered sufficiently to render a journey possible, she left for the East on Thursday morning, via the Lake Shore Road, having received a pass from the President of the road to Erie, and another from a friend on to Buffalo. Mrs. Hawley and the other lady received tickets to Buffalo from a friend, who was boarding at the Birch House. All these favors were given freely and cheerfully, without being solicited by either of the recipients, and the donors feel as though it was a special privilege, instead of a burden, to extend aid to such worthy but unfortunate ladies.

Mrs. Birney is a charming vocalist, and a year ago last summer sang regularly at Trinity Church, New Haven. On one occasion Mr. Humiston, of the Institute on the Heights, who was East in search of a music teacher, heard her sing in the church in question. He was so charmed with her voice that he sought out her residence, and offered her $1,000 a year to come to Cleveland. This was before her marriage, when she was living at home with her parents. Her father said Cleveland was too far away from home, and declined to give his consent to the proposition. He was a prominent teacher of music in New Haven. His wife is a sister-in-law to Governor English.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown Down an Embankment and Burned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.

A serious accident occurred about 2 o'clock this morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to the breaking of a rail. The fast line coming East, which left Pittsburgh at 7:30 last evening, had reached Mill Creek, 156 miles east of Pittsburgh, when the four last cars were thrown from the track. Two of them were sleeping-cars, destined for New York by way of Allentown, and one destined for Philadelphia. Immediately upon leaving the track they were overturned down an embankment and caught fire. Both of the sleeping cars and one of the ordinary passenger cars were consumed. The loss of life was confined to one woman, who appears to have been killed by the accident, and was afterward partly burned. One other woman was injured, but not dangerously, and several men were slightly burned. The train consisted of eight cars, and they contained but sixty-seven passengers, which may partially account for the small loss of life.

The locomotive and first four cars remained upon the track, and after the accident resumed their way east with the passengers. The remains of the dead were carefully coffined, and the injuries of the wounded were attended to at Mifflin by Dr. Miller of Harrisburg, who was immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster by Superintendent Black.

The train was running at ordinary speed, having received special instructions at a station six miles before not to make up any time. It was about thirty minutes late, and was in charge of Conductor Chase. The sudden change in the weather yesterday, and the intensity of the cold made the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of rails. To guard against this the whole road is divided into sections, and patrolled by watchmen both day and night. The first rail which broke was broken in half, and the next one into five pieces, showing that the track had been in perfect condition until the passage of the locomotive and the first four cars over it.

The remainder of the train, with the rest of the passengers, arrived at Harrisburg at 10 o'clock this morning. The name of the only person killed is Mrs. Anna Duggan, late of Pittsburgh. The husband of Mrs. Duggan and her brother, together with Patrick Hughes and a party, were on their way to California. The husband had his hands and face slightly burned. The rest of the party escaped.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded by the accident:

Killed—Anna Duggan, of Pittsburgh.

Wounded—Patrick Duggan, hand and face burned; Mrs. George Adams, West Philadelphia, slightly bruised; [illegible] slightly burned; [illegible] of Rock Island, slightly injured; J. Mauser, of Indianapolis, hurt in back; W. H. Powell, Camden, N. J., hurt in head; W. Weikle, of Courtlandt street, New York, in face. Duggan was left at Mifflin with the remains of his wife.

The cars were lighted with candles and the stoves bolted to the floor, protected with wrought iron casing, and the doors of the stoves locked. The cars took fire from the candles.

OHIO.

The Coming Republican State Convention.

The Union Republican Committee for Ohio has issued the call for a Republican State Convention to Columbus, March 4, as follows:

This convention will make nominations of candidates on the State ticket for the following offices, viz.:

Secretary of State.
Judge of the Supreme Court.
Commissioner of Common Schools.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Member of the Board of Public Works.

The convention will also make choice of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention, to assemble at Chicago, May 20, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election.

The convention will also nominate two electors at large for President and Vice President, and transact such other business as may come before it.

The committee would recommend that the meetings in the several counties for the selection of delegates be held on Saturday, February 22, and that, [illegible] when they shall meet at the State Convention at Columbus.

The basis of representation in this convention has been determined to be one delegate for every four hundred votes cast for Governor Hayes in 1867, and an additional delegate for any fraction of two hundred votes and upwards, in each county.

The attention of the Republicans of Ohio is most earnestly invited to this call, in the hope that it will receive their prompt attention.

The campaign [illegible] is one of the [illegible] have ever been called upon to engage in. Many of the questions growing out of the war are settled. Their proper settlement depends entirely on the Republican party, and our defeat in this campaign will be the surrender of the government into the hands of the party which brought on the war. Shall the destructive policy of that party again become the policy of the nation?

We must judge our opponents not by their present professions alone, but by their past actions. The same influence which in 1861 precipitated the rebellion, and for four years waged a treasonable war, still rules its councils, and will shape its policy should it return to power. In illustration of this, we have the action of the majority in the present General Assembly, in rescinding the ratification of the constitutional amendment and the proposed instructions to our members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Reconstruction acts.

We must have patience in the labor of reconstruction. It is not the work of a day. The machinations of a perfidious Executive, aided by a powerful and determined party, largely composed of defeated rebels, have served to delay the execution of the wishes of the loyal majority of the country, but cannot prevent it, if we are as faithful to our trust in the future as we have been in the past.

Reverses may meet us in the execution of our policy now, as they did during the war, but they must not cause us to falter in the course marked out. Rather should they nerve us to renewed energy and more determined effort.

The result of last fall's election has been most happily modified by the recent glorious victory won by the gallant Republicans of the Eighth District. Let their spirit animate all the districts, and the campaign of 1868 will be as cheering in its results as those of 1863 and 1864.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

Further Proceedings in the United States Supreme Court.

In the United States Supreme Court, on Friday last, in the case of, ex parte, William H. McCardle, a motion was made by Hon. James Hughes, on the part of the military authorities of the United States, to dismiss the pending appeal for the following reasons: First, for want of jurisdiction of the subject matter involved; second, because the appeal in the case is taken from a judgment of a Circuit Court of the United States in a case of original jurisdiction by said Circuit Court, and not from a case in which the Circuit Court had appellate jurisdiction; and, third, because the Circuit Court, which issued the writ of habeas corpus herein, had no jurisdiction of the case or proceedings under any act of Congress.

Mr. Hughes said the petition of Mr. McCardle [illegible]

J. S. Black expressed his surprise that the motion had been made to dismiss the case, as the Court had already set a time to hear argument on the subject. [illegible]

[illegible] further authorizes them to issue writs of habeas corpus within their respective districts in cases of persons who shall complain of being detained or held in prison contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States. Where there is no exception, the case falls within the general rule. The publishing of editorials or otherwise was not a military offense, and it could not be made one by simply so calling it. As the case commenced in a Circuit Court, it should be carried to the Supreme Court. Where doubts exist about the meaning of a law, it is the universal practice to give them to the complainant for his benefit, in order that mischief might be repaired as far as possible. Mr. Black, in conclusion, condemned the law, which, he declared, struck down the independent States.

The Court here adjourned until Monday.

The argument will be resumed next Friday by Senator Trumbull for the military authorities, and Judge Sharkey for the petitioner.

THE DECREASE OF THE REVENUE.

Important Statements by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The accompanying statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the official records of the department, discloses the following facts:

1. The falling off of the receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1867, in all the two hundred and forty revenue districts, as compared with 1866, was $32,097,441.93, being an average per district of $133,739.34.

2. During the fiscal year 1867 the President made removals and appointments of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in twenty districts only without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

3. In these twenty districts the falling off of the receipts of 1867, as compared with 1866, was only $47,470.37 per district; a relative gain per district as compared with the other 220 districts, of $84,293.42, an aggregate gain in the twenty districts of $1,685,868.40, and an increase of revenue to the country, had changes been made in the other 220 districts with like results, of $18,544,[illegible].

4. During the fiscal year 1867 there were changes of Collectors and Assessors in 139 of the 240 collection districts; of these 139 districts there were 119 in which the changes were made upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both as to the removal and as to the persons appointed. In the remaining twenty districts, the persons appointed were selected by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

5. In the one hundred and nineteen districts in which the new appointees were selected by Commissioner Rollins, the aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867, as compared with 1866, was $19,152,194.61, being an average per district of $160,942.81. In the other twenty districts in which the President selected the appointees, the average falling off per district was but $46,470.37, as above stated, being a relative gain as compared with one hundred and nineteen districts of $114,472.44 per district, and which, in one hundred and nineteen districts, would amount to $13,622,220.36.

6. In one hundred and one of the two hundred and forty collection districts there were no changes of Collectors or Assessors during the fiscal year 1867. The aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867 in these districts was $9,615,839.98, being an average of $95,206.33, which is more than double the amount per district in the falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals and appointments without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It will be seen that in the two hundred and forty districts there have been changes of Collectors and Assessors in one hundred and thirty nine districts. For the changes in twenty of these districts the President is responsible for the changes; in the other one hundred and nineteen districts the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible. In the twenty districts for which the President is responsible, there is a relative gain of over $1,500,000 of revenue; in the one hundred and nineteen districts for which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible, there is a falling off of nearly $20,000,000, as compared with the average receipts of the districts for which the President is responsible.

Recapitulation.—Whole number of collection districts, 240; amount of revenue collected in districts during the fiscal year 1866, [illegible]; amount collected in 1867, [illegible]; difference, $32,097,441.93; number of districts in which removals of Assessors and Collectors were made is 139. The number of districts in which removals were made by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is twenty. The number of districts in which removals were made on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is one hundred and nineteen. The number of districts in which no removals of Collectors or Assessors were made, is one hundred and one. The average falling off per district in the one hundred and nineteen districts in which the President made removals and appointments on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $160,942.81. The average falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals without consulting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is $46,470.37. The average falling off per district in the one hundred and one districts in which no removals were made, is $95,206.33.

A Scrimmage on the Floor of the South Carolina Convention.

Charleston (S. C.) Correspondence (Jan. 25) of the New York Times.

For the last week there has not been interest enough in the convention to make a letter worth the stamps upon it. To-day, however, we had a scrimmage—a fight—and for the nonce our blood is stirring in expectation of something more. The tale is briefly told.

One of the journals here, the Mercury, has been in the habit of publishing daily sketches of members of the convention, and to reveal the inner life of men in a style which united so much of truth and severity as to have made the public look upon it as a matter of course that there would be an outburst of indignation from some quarter, and possibly an appeal to the code or the cowhide. To-day the paper contained an article on Dr. A. G. Mackey, President of the convention [illegible]. Everything ran on in the dull way—no matters of special interest occurring to rouse passion to fever heat—and the convention adjourned.

Scarcely had the announcement of dissolution been made, however, before E. W. M. Mackey, a son of the doctor—himself a delegate—walked up to the reporter's table and demanded of the reporter if he was the author of the article in the morning's paper defaming his father's character. The reporter said "Yes!" Then, continued Mackey, with a terrible curse, "take that," whereupon he proceeded to illustrate his meaning by severely striking out from the shoulder. The reporter for a few rounds fought like a game-cock against his large adversary, until a score of the members, black and white, rushed between and stopped the fray. The excitement in the hall became immediately intense, and increased every moment. The reporter was hustled into the lower portion of the room and surrounded by a hundred negroes and whites, some waiting for a signal to kill him on sight, and others anxious to preserve his life and at the same time the convention from disgrace. The cries were mingled from the crowd, "Kill the hound," "Cut his heart out," "Throw him out of the window," "Tear down the Mercury office," etc., and at one moment the aspect was anything but encouraging. Fortunately Dr. Mackey himself came to the rescue, and after some effort the disturbance was quelled without the aid of either military or police. The reporter was escorted from the room by a number of delegates who had promised protection, prominent among whom I was glad to see whites who have been [illegible] from one end of the State to the other, and blacks, who but a little while ago filled with the most bitter and hateful prejudices, are now the moderate and conservative men of this convention.

It is generally supposed that something more serious will result from the affray, and a street fight and a coffin for one or the other of the parties will terminate the festivities.

A Remarkable Phenomenon.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 1.

A gentleman employed at the Detroit & Milwaukee depot states that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he witnessed a most curious phenomenon, which found no parallel in his own experience. He was passing up Woodward avenue, and was at the corner of Henry street, when he suddenly discovered that he was surrounded by a very brilliant light. The moon was down, the sky was clouded, and there were no street lamps lighted, so that the night was unusually dark. His first thought was that there was an explosion in the street lamp, underneath which he was just passing; but looking up he discovered that this could not be. He then supposed it to be the aurora borealis, but there was none of the well-known characteristics of this illumination of the heavens. The thought of meteors next occurred to him, but he saw no meteoric bodies, and the appearance differed altogether from what he had before witnessed when large meteors had fallen in close proximity to him. The whole city was illuminated as light apparently as day. He was looking up the street, and saw both buildings and trees, and then turned and looked down, seeing the whole length of the avenue to the river and the Canada shore beyond. The light lasted from a quarter to half a minute. He described it as very peculiar. It was not a flash nor yet a steady light, but seemed to come in waves, and he could think of no comparison except the flapping of the wings of a bird. This phenomenon was also witnessed by other persons. A gentleman employed at the Michigan Central was at the time passing along Third street, near Howard, and his description of the appearance agrees with that given above. Another gentleman living in the eastern part of the city also witnessed it. The same phenomenon was also witnessed at Ypsilanti by a gentleman who became somewhat nervous thereat. From so much corroborative evidence, it is certain that there was an appearance of the nature described, but what it was deponent saith not.

American Silver in Canada.

A movement is now being made in Montreal, among the merchants and others, who are suffering by the present heavy discount on American silver in Canada, to secure the exportation of some $500,000, or $600,000, with a view to reduce the present stock in that city, and thus lessen the rate of discount. The Canadian Government has recently imposed a duty of fifteen per cent on all American silver coin imported into the country; which is equivalent to a prohibitory duty; and this, it is thought, will effectually prevent the re-importation of the silver it is now sought to send out, except by smuggling. It is thought, however, that the scheme will not work so well as its promoters anticipate, partly because the announcement that such a measure is contemplated, will have a tendency temporarily to raise the price of silver in Montreal, and to increase the cost of exporting the silver by increasing the price which the exporters will be required to pay for it, and partly for the reason that the quantity of American silver in Canada is so large that the exportation of $500,000 will not materially affect the price for any length of time. A Toronto paper says: "Let somebody devise a practicable scheme for getting a million or so of that out of the country without too much loss. Perhaps something might be done by a quiet arrangement, securing the co-operation of all other cities and of the large towns in the effort which the Montrealers propose to make. That might be worth trying. Montreal alone, we fear, cannot remedy the evil."

WISCONSIN.

The Legislative Session.

New Law for Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Internal Improvements and State Aid for Railroads.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.

Little worth writing about, contrary to expectation, occurred at this Capitol during last week. The Legislature was full only during some three days in the middle of the week, and no measures of any great importance were under consideration.

TAXES.

The bill before the Legislature relating to assessments of taxes, proposes a radical change in the manner of apportioning and assessing taxes, having the whole property of the State valued at something near its real worth by a State Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Secretary of State and one man from each Congressional District, appointed by the Governor, and the tax apportioned to each county, according to the relative value of the property of each; Supervisors of the county to assess the amount required on the several towns comprising it. This would put an end to the emulation for under valuation which has made the percentage of taxation seem so unduly large, and caused so much inequality between different counties and towns.

Another bill before the Legislature relates more particularly to the collection of taxes. While embracing a complete tax system, its distinctive feature is that it puts an end to the issue of tax certificates which have been largely the subject of speculation, fraud and injustice, and provides that lands on which taxes are unpaid shall be forfeited to the county, with a certain time given for redemption.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

A number of petitions and remonstrances have been presented for and against a change in the system of county government and school superintendency. Some are anxious to go back on the present plan of having a [illegible] men—from three to half a dozen, with [illegible] very few [illegible]—the affairs of a county, which it is proposed to commit to a miniature Legislature, composed of the Chairmen of the Supervisors of the different towns, and Aldermen of cities, making altogether in some counties, nearly forty members. It is proposed, also, to annul the present plan of having the teachers and schools of each county under the supervision of one or two men, who are qualified for their work, and devote themselves to it—a system which has done more to improve the schools and teachers of this State, and raise the standard of scholarship, than anything else—substituting the old, inefficient Town Superintendent system. The temper of the majority of the Legislature does not seem favorable to either of these changes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Assembly has voted to repeal the law of last winter limiting the size of school districts, adopted to restrain the flagrant injustice of constituting school districts sixty or seventy miles long, and assessing non-residents who happened perhaps to own land in such sections to pay heavy taxes for the erection of school houses, which do not remotely benefit them or their property.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This Legislature does not propose to be backward in asking grants of the national domain for internal improvements. Memorials have passed, or are pending, asking grants of land for the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal; the improvement of the St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers; the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the Menomonee river, and other schemes.

STATE AID FOR RAILROADS.

The press of the State have generally taken ground against the proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing State aid to railroads at the rate of $5,000 a mile, as unjust to those parts of the State which have already borne the burden of constructing their railroads, and inexpedient on other grounds. On this question there has been no development of the feeling of the Legislature as yet. FLAG.

EWMAN HALL'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

His Recollection of Our Country, Institutions, and People.

From the London Star, Jan. 17.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday night, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by Rev. Newman Hall, on America.

The Rev. gentleman, on presenting himself, gave a narrative of his voyage to America and described his arrival in Halifax, promising that he would give them as much information as he could, in a compact form, of the country he had recently visited. He could not say much for Halifax, which appeared to be a poor struggling place, where he met Mr. Cyrus Field, who told him that [illegible] angry message had ever been sent by the telegraph cable under the Atlantic from continent to continent, but many messages of [illegible] had been sent through it. He proceeded in this way to describe the things he had seen, and related many anecdotes as he proceeded. For instance, he related the following story respecting the visit of a man from Dorchester in America to Dorchester in England. When asked in the English Dorchester to describe the points of difference between it and the American Dorchester, he did so in the following language: "In our Dorchester there are schools where a first-rate education is provided for all the children in the school, which they can get without any payment; you have no such school in your Dorchester. In our Dorchester there is no place where a person can get drunk; in your Dorchester there are thirty seven. In our Dorchester there is a poor-house, where there are only twelve paupers, and those are thoroughly necessitous, but none of them are Americans. There are no Americans in our Dorchester in want; whereas, in your Dorchester, there are many persons lacking the necessaries of life." The reverend gentleman spoke in terms of gratitude of the reception experienced by him from the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and his [illegible], who "were both very pleasant and amiable," making the commencement of his visit to America quite charming. At [illegible] Point there was a military [illegible], and every year the students camped, and at the end of the camping they had a grand illumination. [illegible] walking to the camp on a dark night, [illegible] into a broken ditch for putting down [illegible]. On expressing his surprise next day that no palisade was put up to prevent accidents, the explanation he received from the [illegible] he addressed was, that they did not require palisades in America, but palisades were required in England, because they [illegible] intellect. In America they looked after themselves, and did not expect any one to look out for them. At the Catskill Mountain House, though travelling incog., he had a most hospitable reception, for which payment would not be taken. In the course of his narrative he introduced the following anecdote of John Brown, the great advocate of negro emancipation: The story was told by the son of John Brown's master, who said that seeing John Brown laying the cloth for dinner with his arms bare, he expressed his disapproval of his appearing. He said he would like to have a trial of strength with him, and John Brown said, "Very well; come behind the house." They went behind the house, and the teller of the story put himself in an attitude, when suddenly there came a blow between his eyes, and he did not know where he was until he found himself in arms of John Brown, who said, "Young man you had better get a bit of raw meat and put on it." [Laughter.] On the lines of railway they had catchers to prevent the cattle upsetting the trains. The cowcatcher of course deals with the cow; and he understood it not unfrequently happened that when a train reached a certain destination there was generally a cow on the cowcatcher ready to be cut up for steaks. [Laughter.] On reaching Rochester he asked to see the waterfalls, and he was told he could not then see any waterfalls, there being no [illegible] open. He explained that he did not want to go to any shop or store, but to see the waterfalls. "Oh," said the person he addressed, "we call ladies' [illegible] waterfalls." [Laughter.] When travelling in America every person talked with everybody else. Persons asked him all sorts of questions, but with politeness, and he talked with every one he met. He found on one day that he had been talking with General Burnside. He spoke with two of the Supreme Judges of Massachusetts, with soldiers, and with other persons. He got information from persons who did not know who he was, and therefore it could not be said that they were priming him or putting him through. [A laugh.] A workingman told him that the ordinary workman could get [illegible] a day, and the skilled workman could get [illegible] a day. [illegible] Everything was dear in America, and he had come to the conclusion that the workingmen in England, if they would only be sober and not spend their money in public-houses, would be as well off as the working man in America. The farm laborers were received in the farmers' houses, and got $18 a month [illegible], and another person told him the laborer might get even $25 a [illegible]. The reverend gentleman described in eloquent terms the shooting of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, under the guidance of an American Indian pilot, and as he approached the rapids he was reminded of the Canadian boat song—

"Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast;
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past."

He spent a little time in Canada, where there was no established church [cheers] all churches being free. [Cheers.] At Hamilton he asked how they got on without endowments, and he was told that in Hamilton there were churches enough to accommodate all the inhabitants, including the babies. [Cheers.] He was told that as soon as there were half a dozen families in an outlying district, there was a missionary and school located there. The land was divided into districts, and the inhabitants met and voted a school rate, which was levied on the population. In the United States everybody paid the school rate, sent his children to school, and paid nothing for their schooling, and by children thus educated there was no position in the States that might not be attained. [Hear, hear.] At Chicago he attended a negro church, and heard a funeral sermon preached by a negro preacher. All were well dressed; the negro men with white collars and cuffs and nicely-brushed coats; but some of the women were perhaps too smart. The negro preacher was well educated. A young man had recently died, and the dead body was exposed according to their custom. [illegible] to have been married to deceased.

Having described how a house was moved from one part of a town to another on rollers while a woman with her baby sat at a window, working away as if nothing was happening, the reverend gentleman gave an account of a visit paid by him to Mr. Robert Lincoln, the son of the late President. [Cheers.] The son was a solicitor, and he found him with his coat off, writing away at his desk. He (Mr. Hall) said to him, "In our country you would be his Royal Highness;" to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "I know my father's position would never make an alteration for me. I went on with my studies, and never was absent from them except for a time while serving General Grant, when he was besieging Richmond." Mr. Lincoln remarked that they had been abused in England for maintaining slavery, and they were also abused when they were fighting a great battle to get rid of slavery, and thus lost away their confidence in British opinion; but he was aware of the sympathy entertained for them by the great masses of the working people of England, and stated that the expressions of sympathy sent to them on the death of his father from England exceeded those received from all the rest of the world. He (Mr. Hall) asked him about the Queen's letter. Mr. Lincoln said it covered three pages, and considering it the outgushing of a woman's heartfelt sympathy, he and his mother felt it would be very wrong to publish it. [Cheers.] There was the pew remaining in which the late President used to sit until he found that the minister had slaves, and he would not go to the church because the minister was a slaveholder. [Cheers.] Having stated that at St. Louis—where, a few years ago, slaves were sold by auction—he had delivered a thorough anti-slavery lecture, Mr. Hall described the way in which the army turned out in Buffalo to do honor to General Sheridan, and explained that that army was composed of the inhabitants of all ranks, and added that a car full of maimed men, who could not walk, accompanied the procession. That was the stuff that the army of liberation was made of. [Cheers.] One half million of men [illegible] at once into civil life, and, if wanted, half a million of men thoroughly equipped would be in the field again ready to fight the battles of their country. [Cheers.] He was grateful for the hospitality he had received at Boston, and for the pleasant intercourse he had enjoyed with the poets Longfellow, Lowel and Whittier. He was welcomed kindly by all the Protestant churches in America, even the Unitarians included. There was not a church in America that would tolerate the idea of an Established Church—[cheers]—the opinion being that to endow a church was to cripple it, and to attach it to a government was to enslave it. [Cheers.] Perhaps they might some time hence learn something even from America. [Loud cheers.] He described the friendly way in which he was received in Wall street, New York, and how those present, at the close of his address, sang spontaneously "God save the Queen." [Loud cheers.]

SUFFERING ABROAD.

Destitution in Paris.

Paris Correspondence (January 24) of the London Times.

Public beneficence in Paris keeps pace with the wants of the destitute. The twenty soup kitchens of the Prince Imperial distribute daily from 40,000 to 50,000 portions. Thanks to the aid given by the Civil List, each portion, consisting of bread, meat, soup, and vegetables, costs only five centimes. The kitchen of St. Ouen, where the greatest wretchedness prevails, distributes gratis daily, in the Emperor's name, upwards of 2,000 rations. His Majesty has invited the co-operation of the city of Paris, which has granted the establishment of additional kitchens in the 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, [illegible] and 20th arrondissements. The city besides distributes fuel in large quantities at the various offices of public charity, and the quantity of bread supplied to families who are assisted has been increased.

The Emperor, learning that the warehouses of the Mont de Piété of Paris are crowded with articles, generally of the first necessity, particularly bedding, pawned by working people and small tradesmen since the beginning of winter to supply their pressing wants, lately caused inquiries to be made on the subject. The result is that His Majesty has issued orders to the effect that these poor people can receive their property back without payment, and the police have given them notice to that effect.

DESTITUTION IN EAST PRUSSIA.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Jan. 18.

A detailed account of the state of things in a single village of East Prussia, which gives some idea of the intensity of the distress, has been published. The writer had visited every laborer's cottage in the village but two. Schillerpoenen contains twenty-two lodgings, and a population of thirty-nine adults and forty-one children. Of these five men and one woman had work, the rest had none. There were twenty-seven able and willing to spin if employment were offered them, by which they could earn 2½d. per day. The wages of the adults varied from 10d. to 1s. 2d. a day, and most of the families were earning nothing. In none of the houses was there a particle of food to be found, and very little clothing or furniture. Only in two houses out of all the twenty-two was there any fire, and in one of the twenty that were unheated the man was dying of consumption, and his only child ill. The thermometer, according to Fahrenheit, had stood at 38 deg. below freezing on the 1st of January.

THE FAMINE IN TUNIS.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives an account of the famine in Tunis. The country is in a most wretched state. The Arabs are dying by thousands from cold and starvation. In Tunis alone 5,000 have died in two months. The streets are full of orphans from three to eight years old, naked and starving, eating the offal they find. To add to their suffering we have a winter of exceptional severity. Mothers abandon their children, or sell them to Europeans for less than a shilling. Private charity can do little, and the embarrassed government not much more.

The University of Michigan.

The Detroit Tribune gives the following synopsis of the annual catalogue of the University of Michigan for 1867-8:

The number of students attending the university during the year closing July 1, 1867, was as follows: Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, 335; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 525; Department of Law, 395; total, 1,255. The number of graduates during the year was as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 27; Bachelor of Science, 14; Civil Engineering, 6; Mining Engineer, 2; Master of Arts, 6; Master of Science, 7; Doctor of Medicine, 82; Bachelor of Laws, 148; total, 292. The three principal departments of the university are the department of science, literature and arts, the department of medicine and surgery, the department of law. The catalogue gives a detailed account of the constitution of these several departments. All candidates for admission to any course of study must be fourteen years of age and must present evidence of good moral character. The catalogue, of course, supplies full information of the requirements of examination for the several courses. The studies for each year and each course are given in full. A school of mines to qualify men for conducting mining operations upon strictly scientific principles, has recently been established in the university. There are connected with the university, the university library, the law library, the two libraries of the literary societies and the Christian Association Library, making in all about 23,000 volumes. The museum of the university has now grown into large dimensions, and the collections in natural history, botany, ethnology and relics, fine arts, anatomy and materia medica are very full and highly interesting.

The only charges made for admission to the university are: To residents in Michigan, an admission fee of $10; to those who come from other States and countries, an admission fee of $25, and to every student an annual payment of $10. The admission fee is paid but once, and entitles the student to the privileges of permanent membership in any department of the university. The annual fee is paid the first year, and every year thereafter.

There are now some thirty professors connected with the university. The attendance as at present distributed among the departments, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

Resident graduates	13	In Mining Engineering	3
Seniors	[illegible]	In Selected Studies	79
Juniors	[illegible]	In Higher Chemistry	11
Sophomores	87		
Freshmen	104		
Total in department			478

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Students	429

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors	165
Juniors	172
Total for the department	337
Total for the university	[illegible]

The Home Life of Mr. Lincoln.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald has a correspondent, making the pedestrian tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who signs himself "A Poor Student." His last letter is dated Springfield, Ill., which place he reached on the 10th January. An extract from his diary is exceedingly racy, and gives gossip relative to Mr. Lincoln's home life, which—like everything about Mr. Lincoln—will be read with great interest.

A "RESPECTABLE" BOARDING HOUSE.

Friday, January 10—Reached Springfield at 9 a. m.—inquired for a boarding house—was directed to one kept by a Mrs Roberts on Seventh street—called—received information from Mrs. R. that she kept a respectable house and did not care to receive strangers unless they came recommended by one of the clergymen, or some person she knew in the city—could not comply, and without thinking harm, asked her to direct me to a house not quite so respectable as hers. She was indignant, and slammed the door against me—didn't hurt much—another charge to make against old clothes—went further down the street, and overtook an old gray-headed man, whom I thought to be an old settler. Asked him if he knew Abraham Lincoln.

PAGE EATON'S STORY OF MR. LINCOLN.

"Knew him well for thirty years," was the reply. "I am a carpenter, and built his house for him. He was often in my house, and I in his. I sold him the first, and I think the only cow he ever owned. He came for himself, and led her home with a rope. He was the most common, sociable man I ever knew. His wife was rather quick-tempered, used to fret and scold about a good deal, but I don't believe Mr. Lincoln was ever angry in his life. I knew him when he first came to Springfield. I had been here then about a year. There were only a few scattered houses when I came. Young Lincoln, I remember, was an awkward, hard working young man. Everybody said he would never make a good lawyer, because he was too honest. He came to my shop one day, after he had been here five or six months, and said he had a notion to quit studying law and learn the carpenter's trade. He thought there was more need of carpenters out here than lawyers. Mrs. Lincoln's folks were dreadfully opposed to her union with Abe. She had two sisters and a brother living here then; they live here now and are very wealthy, aristocratic and highly respectable people. Mrs. Lincoln never goes there; they have not spoken to each other as I know of since the day she and Lincoln were married; that they would not speak to her because she had brought such disgrace upon them by marrying Abe Lincoln. After Lincoln began to show his colors a little, that when the [illegible] were pawned, Birney represented they belonged to his wife. The dresses had been sold; but the broker offered to give up the cloak for $10. Mrs. Hawley reported the case to Mr. Birch, and he called on the broker, and finally induced him to surrender the cloak for $5.

The sudden and terrible news of Birney's desertion so worked upon the feelings of Mr. Hawley, who was at his little farm in Avon, Conn., having moved from New Haven after the marriage of his daughter, that he was taken ill, and died a few weeks ago of a broken heart. "Misfortunes never come singly," says an old adage, and it does seem, in this unfortunate case, that they could not have come at more inopportune moments, or with greater force. The secret marriage; the expulsion from school; the journey westward, with its attendant difficulties; the cruel desertion at a moment when, above all other times, the husband should have been true to his wife, in the aggregate formed a greater burden than Mr. Hawley could stand, and it is remarkable that his daughter survived the same terrible strokes of misfortune which fell so thick and fast.

Mrs. Birney is a refined and cultivated lady. Her sad history touched the hearts of all who were made acquainted with it. Finding that she had recovered sufficiently to render a journey possible, she left for the East on Thursday morning, via the Lake Shore Road, having received a pass from the President of the road to Erie, and another from a friend on to Buffalo. Mrs. Hawley and the other lady received tickets to Buffalo from a friend, who was boarding at the Birch House. All these favors were given freely and cheerfully, without being solicited by either of the recipients, and the donors feel as though it was a special privilege, instead of a burden, to extend aid to such worthy but unfortunate ladies.

Mrs. Birney is a charming vocalist, and a year ago last summer sang regularly at Trinity Church, New Haven. On one occasion Mr. Rumison, of the Institute on the Heights, who was East in search of a music teacher, heard her sing in the church in question. He was so charmed with her voice that he sought out her residence, and offered her $1,000 a year to come to Cleveland. This was before her marriage, when she was living at home with her parents. Her father said Cleveland was too far away from home, and declined to give his consent to the proposition. He was a prominent teacher of music in New Haven. His wife is a sister-in-law to Governor English.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown Down an Embankment and Burned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.

A serious accident occurred about 2 o'clock this morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to the breaking of a rail. The fast line coming East, which left Pittsburgh at 7:20 last evening, had reached Mill Creek, 156 miles east of Pittsburgh, when the four last cars were thrown from the track. Two of them were sleeping-cars, destined for New York by way of Allentown, and one destined for Philadelphia. Immediately upon leaving the track they were overturned down an embankment and caught fire. Both of the sleeping cars and one of the ordinary passenger cars were consumed. The loss of life was confined to one woman, who appears to have been killed by the accident, and was afterward partly burned. One other woman was injured, but not dangerously, and several men were slightly burned. The train consisted of eight cars, and they contained but sixty-seven passengers, which may partially account for the small loss of life.

The locomotive and first four cars remained upon the track, and after the accident resumed their way east with the passengers. The remains of the dead were carefully coffined, and the injuries of the wounded were attended to at Mifflin by Dr. Miller of Harrisburg, who was immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster by Superintendent Black.

The train was running at ordinary speed, having received special instructions at a station six miles before not to make up any time. It was about thirty minutes late, and was in charge of Conductor Chase. The sudden change in the weather yesterday, and the intensity of the cold made the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of rails. To guard against this the whole road is divided into sections, and patrolled by watchmen both day and night. The first rail which broke was broken in half, and the next one into five pieces, showing that the track had been in perfect condition until the passage of the locomotive and the first four cars over it.

The remainder of the train, with the rest of the passengers, arrived at Harrisburg at 10 o'clock this morning. The name of the only person killed is Mrs. Anna Duggen, late of Pittsburgh. The husband of this woman and her brother, together with Patrick Hughes and a party, were on their way to California. The husband had his hands and face slightly burned. The rest of the party escaped.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded by the accident:

[illegible]

OHIO.

The Coming Republican State Convention.

[illegible]

THE McCARDLE CASE.

Further Proceedings in the United States Supreme Court.

[illegible]

further authorizes them to issue writs of habeas corpus within their respective districts in cases of persons who shall complain of being detained or held in prison contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States. Where there is no exception, the case falls within the general rule. The publishing of [illegible] was not a military offence, and it could not be made one by simply so calling it. As the case commenced in a Circuit Court it should be settled in the Supreme Court. Where doubts exist about the meaning of a law, it is the universal practice to give them to the complainant for the benefit, as cases that mischief might be repaired as far as possible. Mr. Birch, in conclusion, denounced the law, which, he declared, struck down ten independent States.

The Court here adjourned until Monday.

The argument will be resumed next Friday by Senator Trumbull for the military authorities, and Judge Sharkey for the petitioner.

THE DECREASE OF THE REVENUE.

Important Statements by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The accompanying statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the official records of the department, discloses the following facts:

1. The falling off of the receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1867, in all the two hundred and forty revenue districts, as compared with 1866, was $29,607,441.91, being an average per district of $123,739.34.

2. During the fiscal year 1867 the President made removals and appointments of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in twenty districts only without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

3. In these twenty districts the falling off of the receipts of 1867, as compared with 1866, was only $47,470.22 per district; a relative gain per district as compared with the other 220 districts, of $84,293.42, an aggregate gain in the twenty districts of $1,685,868.40, and an increase of revenue to the country, had changes been made in the other 220 districts with like results, of $18,544,[illegible]

4. During the fiscal year 1867 there were changes of Collectors and Assessors in 139 of the 240 collection districts; of these 139 districts there were 119 in which the changes were made upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both as to the removal and as to the persons appointed. In the remaining twenty districts, the persons appointed were selected by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

5. In the one hundred and nineteen districts in which the new appointees were selected by Commissioner Rollins, the aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867, as compared with 1866, was $19,159,194.61, being an average per district of $161,000.81. In the other twenty districts in which the President selected the appointees, the average falling off per district was but $46,470.37, as above stated, being a relative gain as compared with one hundred and nineteen districts of $114,472.44 per district, and which, in one hundred and nineteen districts, would amount to $13,622,220.36.

6. In one hundred and one of the two hundred and forty collection districts there were no changes of Collectors or Assessors during the fiscal year 1867. The aggregate falling off of receipts for 1867 in these districts was $9,615,839.92, being an average of $95,2[illegible] which is more than double the amount per district in the falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals and appointments without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It will be seen that in the two hundred and forty districts, there have been changes of Collectors and Assessors in one hundred and thirty-nine districts. For the changes in twenty of these districts the President is responsible for the changes; in the other one hundred and nineteen districts the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible. In the twenty districts for which the President is responsible, there is a relative gain of over $1,500,000 of revenue; in the one hundred and nineteen districts for which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is responsible, there is a falling off of nearly $20,000,000, as compared with the average receipts of the districts for which the President is responsible.

Recapitulation.—Whole number of collection districts, 240; amount of revenue collected in districts during the fiscal year 1866, $277,[illegible]; amount collected in 1867, $248,[illegible]; difference, $29,607,441.91; number of districts in which removals of Assessors and Collectors were made is 139. The number of districts in which removals were made by the President without the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is twenty. The number of districts in which removals were made on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is one hundred and nineteen. The number of districts in which no removals of Collectors or Assessors were made, is one hundred and one. The average falling off per district in the one hundred and nineteen districts in which the President made removals and appointments on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $160,942.81. The average falling off in the twenty districts in which the President made removals without consulting the Commissioner [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The Legislative Session.

New Law for Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Internal Improvements and State Aid for Railroads.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.

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A number of petitions and remonstrances have been presented for and against a change in the system of county government and school superintendency. Some are anxious to go back to the present plan of having a [illegible] men—from three to half a dozen, with [illegible] in a very few instances—managing the affairs of a county, which it is proposed to commit to a miniature Legislature, composed of the Chairmen of the Supervisors of the different towns, and Aldermen of cities, making altogether in some counties, nearly forty members. It is proposed, also, to annul the present plan of having the teachers and schools of each county under the supervision of one or two men, who are qualified for their work, and devote themselves to it—a system which has done more to improve the schools and teachers of this State, and raise the standard of scholarship, than anything else—substituting the old, inefficient Town Superintendent system. The temper of the majority of the Legislature does not seem favorable to either of these changes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Assembly has voted to repeal the law of last winter limiting the size of school districts, adopted to restrain the flagrant injustice of constituting school districts sixty or seventy miles long, and assessing nonresidents who happened perhaps to own land in such districts to pay heavy taxes for the erection of school houses, which do not remotely benefit them or their property.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature does not propose to be backward in asking grants of the national domain for internal improvements. Memorials have passed, or are pending, asking grants of land for the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, the improvement of the St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers; the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the Menomonee River, and other schemes.

STATE AID FOR RAILROADS.

The press of the State have generally taken ground against the proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing State aid to railroads at the rate of $5,000 a mile, as unjust to those parts of the State which have already borne the burden of constructing their own railroads, and inexpedient on other grounds. On this question there has been no development of the feeling of the Legislature yet.

PLUS.

NEWMAN HALL'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Recollection of Our Country, Institutions, and People.

From the London Star, Jan. 17.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday night, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Rev. Newman Hall, on America.

The Rev. gentleman, on presenting himself, gave a narrative of his voyage to America, and described his arrival in Halifax, saying that he would give them as much information as he could, in a compact form, of the country he had recently visited. He did not say much for Halifax, which appeared to be a poor straggling place, where he met Mr. Cyrus Field, who told him that [illegible] message had ever been sent by the telegraphic cable, under the Atlantic from continent to continent, but many messages of [illegible] had been sent through it. He proceeded in this way to describe the things he had seen, and related many anecdotes as he proceeded. For instance, he related the following story respecting the visit of a man from Dorchester in America to Dorchester in England. When asked in the English Dorchester to describe the points of difference between it and the American Dorchester, he did so in the following language: "In our Dorchester [illegible] there are schools where a first-rate education is provided for all the children in the [illegible]; you have no such school in your Dorchester. In our Dorchester there is no place where a person can get drunk; in your Dorchester there are thirty-seven. In your Dorchester there is a poor-house, where there are only twelve paupers, and those are [illegible], but none of them [illegible] Americans. There are no Americans in Dorchester in want; whereas, in your Dorchester, there are many persons lacking the necessaries of life." The reverend gentleman spoke in terms of gratitude of the reception experienced by him from the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and his [illegible], who were both very pleasant and amiable, making the commencement of his visit to America quite charming. At [illegible] Point there was a military [illegible], and every year the students camped, and at the end of the camping [illegible] had a grand illumination. [illegible] walking to the camp on a dark night, [illegible] into a trench dug for putting down [illegible]. On expressing his surprise next day [illegible] palisade was put up to prevent accidents, the explanation he received from the [illegible] to whom he addressed was, that they did not require palisades in America, but palisades were required in England, because they [illegible] intellect. In America they looked [illegible] themselves, and did not expect any [illegible] to look out for them. At the Catskill Mountain House, though travelling *incog.*, [illegible] a most hospitable reception, for which [illegible] would not be taken. In the course of [illegible] narrative he introduced the following [illegible] of John Brown, the great advocate of negro emancipation: The story was told by the son of John Brown's master, [illegible] said that seeing John Brown laying [illegible] for dinner with his arms bare, [illegible] expressed his disapproval of his [illegible]. He said he would like to have a trial of strength with him, and John Brown [illegible] "Very well; come behind the [illegible]." They went behind the house, and [illegible] the story put himself in an attitude, when suddenly there came a blow before his eyes, and he did not know where [illegible] until he found himself in arms of John Brown, who said, "Young man you had better [illegible] a bit of raw meat and put on it." [Laughter.] On the lines of railway they had [illegible] to prevent the cattle unsettling [illegible]. The cowcatcher of course [illegible] the cow, and he understood it not unfrequently happened that when a train [illegible] a certain destination there was generally a row on the cowcatcher ready to be [illegible] for steaks. [Laughter.] [illegible] Rochester he asked to see the waterfalls, [illegible] he was told he could not then [illegible] any waterfalls, there being no [illegible] open. He explained that he did [illegible] want to go to any shop or store, but [illegible] to see the waterfalls. "Oh," said [illegible] person he addressed, "we call ladies' [illegible] waterfalls." [Laughter.] When travelling in America every person talked with [illegible]. Persons asked him all sorts of questions, but with politeness, and he [illegible] with every one he met. He found on [illegible] that he had been talking with General Burnside. He spoke with two of the Supreme Judges of Massachusetts, with [illegible] and with other persons. He got information from persons who did not know [illegible] he was, and therefore it could not be [illegible] they were priming him or putting [illegible] through. [A laugh.] A workingman [illegible] him that the ordinary workman could [illegible] 5s to 6s a day, and the skilled [illegible] could get 1s a day. The best [illegible] got 8s to 10s a day. A [illegible] told him that he earned 35s a week [illegible] work; a carpenter told him he could [illegible] a day, working all the year round; a [illegible] got from 15s to 18s a day, but [illegible] winter was very long. Everything was [illegible] in America, and he had come to the conclusion that the workingmen in England, if they would only be sober and not squander their money in public-houses, [illegible] be as well off as the working men in America. The farm laborers were received in the farmers' houses, and got 30s a month [illegible] his keep, and another person told [illegible] that the laborer might get even 60s a [illegible]. The reverend gentleman described [illegible]

Having described how a house was moved from one part of a town to another on rollers while a woman with her baby sat at a window, working away as if nothing was happening, the reverend gentleman gave an account of a visit paid by him to Mr. Robert Lincoln, the son of the late President. [Cheers.] The son was a solicitor, and he found him with his coat off, writing away at his desk. He (Mr. Hall) said to him, "In our country you would be his Royal Highness;" to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "I knew my father's position would never make an alteration for me. I went on with my studies, and never was absent from them except for a time while serving General Grant, when he was besieging Richmond." Mr. Lincoln remarked that they had been abused in England for maintaining slavery, and they were also abused when they were fighting a great battle to get rid of slavery, and that took away their confidence in British opinion; but he was aware of the sympathy entertained for them by the great masses of the working people of England, and stated that the expressions of sympathy sent to them on the death of his father from England exceeded those received from all the rest of the world. He (Mr. Hall) asked him about the Queen's letter. Mr. Lincoln said it covered three pages, and, considering it the outgushing of a woman's heartfelt sympathy, he and his mother felt it would be very wrong to publish it. [Cheers.] There was the pew remaining in which the late President used to sit until he found that the minister had slaves, and he would not go to the church because the minister was a slaveholder. [Cheers.] Having stated that at St. Louis—where, a few years ago, slaves were sold by auction—he had delivered a thorough anti-slavery lecture, Mr. Hall described the way in which the army turned out in Buffalo to do honor to General Sheridan, and explained that that army was composed of the inhabitants of all ranks, and added that a car full of maimed men, who could not walk, accompanied the procession. That was the stuff that the army of liberation was made of. [Cheers.] One half million of men subsided at once into civil life, and, [illegible], half a million of men thoroughly equipped would be in the field again ready to fight the battles of their country. [Cheers.] He was grateful for the hospitality he had received at Boston, and for the pleasant intercourse he had enjoyed with the poets Longfellow, Lowel and Whittier. He was welcomed kindly by all the Protestant churches in America, even the Unitarians included. There was not a church in America that would tolerate the idea of an Established Church—[cheers]—the opinion being that to endow a church was to cripple it, and to attach it to a government was to enslave it. [Cheers.] Perhaps they might some time hence learn something even from America. [Loud cheers.] He described the friendly way in which he was received in Wall street, New York, and how those present, at the close of his address, sang spontaneously "God save the Queen." [Loud cheers.]

SUFFERING ABROAD.

Destitution in Paris.

Paris Correspondence (January 24) of the London Times.

Public beneficence in Paris keeps pace with the wants of the destitute. The twenty soup kitchens of the Prince Imperial distribute daily from 40,000 to 50,000 portions. Thanks to the aid given by the Civil List, each portion, consisting of bread, meat, soup, and vegetables, costs only five centimes. The kitchen of St. Ouen, where the greatest wretchedness prevails, distributes gratis daily, in the Emperor's name, upwards of 2,000 rations. His Majesty has solicited the co-operation of the city of Paris, which has ordered the establishment of additional kitchens in the 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, [illegible], and 20th arrondissements. The city besides distributes forms in large quantities at the various offices of public charity, and the quantity of bread supplied to families who are assisted has been increased.

The Emperor, learning that the warehouses of the Mont de Piete of Paris are crowded with articles, generally of the first necessity, particularly bedding, pawned by working people and small tradesmen since the beginning of winter to supply their pressing wants, lately caused inquiries to be made on the subject. The result is that His Majesty has issued orders to the effect that these poor people can receive their property back without payment, and the police have given them notice to that effect.

DESTITUTION IN EAST PRUSSIA.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Jan. 18.

A detailed account of the state of things in a single village of East Prussia, which gives some idea of the intensity of the distress, has been published. The writer had visited every laborer's cottage in the village but two. Schillerponen contains twenty-two lodgings, and a population of thirty-nine adults and forty-one children. Of these five men and one women had work, the rest had none. There were twenty-seven able and willing to spin if employment were offered them, by which they could earn 2½d. per day. The wages of the adults varied from 10d. to 1s. 3d. a day, and most of the families were earning nothing. In none of the houses was there a particle of food to be found, and very little clothing or furniture. Only in two houses out of all the twenty-two was there any fire, and in one of the twenty that were unheated the man was dying of consumption, and his only child ill. The thermometer, according to Fahrenheit, had stood at 38 deg. below freezing on the 1st of January.

THE FAMINE IN TUNIS.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives an account of the famine in Tunis. The country is in a most wretched state. The Arabs are dying by thousands from cold and starvation. In Tunis alone 5,000 have died in two months. The streets are full of orphans from three to eight years old, naked and starving, eating the offal they find. To add to their sufferings we have a winter of exceptional severity. Mothers abandon their children, or sell them to Europeans for less than a shilling. Private charity can do little, and the embarrassed government not much more.

The University of Michigan.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following synopsis of the annual catalogue of the University of Michigan for 1867-8:

The number of students attending the university during the year closing July 1, 1868, was as follows: Department of Science, Literature and the Arts 335; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 525; Department of Law, 395; total, 1,255. The number of graduates during the year was as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 27; Bachelor of Science, 14; Civil Engineering, 6; Mining Engineer, 2; Master of Arts, 6; Master of Science, 7; Doctor of Medicine, 82; Bachelor of Laws, 145; total, 289. The three principal departments of the university are the department of science, literature and arts, the department of medicine and surgery, the department of law. The catalogue gives a detailed account of the constitution of these several departments. All candidates for admission to any course of study must be fourteen years of age and must present evidence of good moral character. The catalogue, of course, supplies full information of the requirements of examination for the several courses. The studies for each year and each course are given in full. A school of mines to qualify men for conducting mining operations upon strictly scientific principles, has recently been established in the university. There are connected with the university, the university library, the law library, the two libraries of the literary societies and the Christian Association Library, making in all about 22,000 volumes. The museum of the university has now grown into large dimensions, and the collections in natural history, botany, ethnology and relics, fine arts, anatomy and materia medica are very full and highly interesting.

The only charges made for admission to the university are: To residents in Michigan, an admission fee of $10; to those who come from other States and countries, an admission fee of $25, and to every student an annual payment of $10. The admission fee is paid but once, and entitles the student to the privileges of permanent membership in any department of the university. The annual fee is paid the first year, and every year thereafter.

There are now some thirty professors connected with the university. The attendance as at present distributed among the departments, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

Resident graduates	13	In Mining Engineering	[illegible]
Seniors	[illegible]	In Selected Studies	[illegible]
Juniors	[illegible]	In Higher Chemistry	[illegible]
Sophomores	[illegible]		
Freshmen	104		
Total in department			[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Students	[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors	[illegible]
Juniors	[illegible]
Total for the department	[illegible]
Total for the university	1,255

The Home Life of Mr. Lincoln.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* has a correspondent, making the pedestrian tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who signs himself "A Poor Student." His last letter is dated Springfield, Ill., which place he reached on the 10th January. An extract from his diary is exceedingly racy, and gives gossip relative to Mr. Lincoln's home life, which—like everything about Mr. Lincoln—will be read with great interest.

A "RESPECTABLE" BOARDING HOUSE.

Friday, January 10—Reached Springfield at 9 a. m.—inquired for a boarding house—was directed to one kept by a Mrs. Roberts on Seventh street—called—received information from Mrs. R. that she kept a respectable house and did not care to receive strangers unless they came recommended by one of the clergymen, or some person she knew in the city—could not comply, and without thinking harm, asked her to direct me to a house not quite so respectable as hers. She was indignant, and slammed the door against me—didn't hurt much—another charge to make against old clothes—went further down the street, and overtook an old gray-headed man, whom I thought to be an old settler. Asked him if he knew Abraham Lincoln.

PAGE EATON'S STORY OF MR. LINCOLN.

"Knew him well for thirty years," was the reply. "I am a carpenter, and built his house for him. He was often in my house, and I in his. I sold him the first, and I think the only cow he ever owned. He came for himself, and led her home with a rope. He was the most common, sociable man I ever knew. His wife was rather quick-tempered, used to fret and scold about a good deal, but I don't believe Mr. Lincoln was ever angry in his life. I knew him when he first came to Springfield. I had been here then about a year. There were only a few scattered houses when I came. Young Lincoln, I remember, was an awkward, hard working young man. Everybody said he would never make a good lawyer, because he was too honest. He came to my shop one day, after he had been here five or six months, and said he had a notion to quit studying law and learn the carpenter's trade. He thought there was more need of carpenters out here than lawyers. Mrs. Lincoln's folks were dreadfully opposed to her union with Abe. She had two sisters and a brother living here; they live here now and are very wealthy, aristocratic and highly respectable people. Mrs. Lincoln never goes there; they have not spoken to each other as I know of since the day she and Lincoln were married; first they would not speak to her because she had brought such disgrace upon them by marrying Abe Lincoln. After Lincoln began to show his colors a little, began to be popular, Mrs. Lincoln would not speak to them, but Abe was on good terms with everybody. He used always to do his own marketing, even after he was elected President and before he went to Washington. I used to see him at the baker's and butcher's every morning, with his basket on his arm. Every lady respected him—no more after he was President than they did before. He was kind and sociable to every one. He would speak to every one. After he was elected we would sometimes address him as "Mr. President," or "glad to shake the hand of our President." "Well, yes, I suppose so," he would say. "I shall have to go and leave you before long. You must call and see me when I am living in the big house." He was so common, so kind, so child-like, that I don't believe there was one in this city but what loved him as a father or brother. He was a very liberal man, too much so, perhaps, for his own good. I am one of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church, and although Mr. Lincoln was not an attendant with our congregation, he would always give $15, $20 or $25 every year to help support the minister. He was sure to give something to every benevolent and charitable purpose that came along. "Well, how much do you want I should give," he would say, drawing his purse, "you must leave me a little to feed the babies with." There was considerable talk here about Mrs. Lincoln's bad temper. She was very irritable and would often say things she would afterwards be sorry for. I have often heard her say to Mr. Lincoln, "Why don't you dress up and try and look like somebody." Some times she would get in a stew and refuse to get his meals for him. I was one morning in an eating saloon round in Monroe street fixing up a counter, when Mr. Lincoln and his eldest son Robert, then only a little boy, came in and ordered breakfast. After the meal was served, Mr. Lincoln, leaning back in his chair and commencing to pick his teeth, says to the boy, who had not quite finished, "Well Robby, this hain't so very bad after all, is it? If ma don't conclude to let us come back, we will board here all summer." He never seemed to be the least ruffled—always calm and pleasant. Lincoln was sitting in the telegraph office talking with everybody around him, as usual, when the despatch came announcing his nomination to the Presidency by the Chicago Convention. After the despatch was read, Mr. Lincoln gets up and says: "There's a woman over to my house who, I guess, would be pleased to hear that bit of news. I'll walk over and tell it to her." He was never cast down by adversity, never elated by success. The gentleman I am indebted to for this conversation is named Page Eaton.

Curious History of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan."

Arminius Vambery's "Central Asia," which has just appeared in London, is a supplement to his work called "Travels in Central Asia." This volume gives interesting accounts of some new adventures of M. Vambery while exploring the East in the disguise of a Dervish, and also contains a series of chapters on the manners, characteristics and literature of the Central Asiatic races. The pages devoted to the ancient history of Bokhara contain an account of Mokanna, the original of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" in Moore's "Lalla Rookh." Mokanna occupied himself in early youth with acquiring all kinds of knowledge, including enchantments and secret arts. At length he gave himself out as a prophet, and proclaimed to his adherents that he had existed earlier in the world as Adam, Ibrahim, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed, and called upon them to follow him to Paradise. He continually wore a veil to conceal his deformity, as his features were distorted, and he was one-eyed and bald. He obtained many followers, and the greatest part of the villages around Samarcand and Bokhara went over to his party. After a contest of many years between Mokanna and the Mohammedans [illegible]

The Burial-Place of the Austrian Imperial Family.

[illegible]

The Sad Case of Rev. Josiah Spaulding, the Maniac Pauper.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Massachusetts papers announce the death of Josiah Spaulding, the maniac pauper of Buckland, whose sad case has been often referred to by the press. Mr. Spaulding was the only son of the late Rev. Josiah Spaulding, pastor of the Congregational Church in Buckland, who died in 1823. He was graduated at Yale College in 1778.

It was his father's chief desire that his son should be educated to a minister of the Gospel. With a feeble constitution and a mind of only ordinary capacity, the young man studied beyond his strength in fitting for college, being compelled also to engage in school keeping to supplement his father's narrow means. Just as he was nearly ready for college, being twenty-one years of age, he became violently and hopelessly deranged. The first public outbreak of insanity was at church on Sunday, while his father was at prayer, when he suddenly threw the psalm book at his mother's head.

For nearly two years he was not confined, until his father's life had been repeatedly endangered by his violence, when he was restrained with chains for a couple of years, and then was placed in a strong cage in the garret of the house, from which he never came forth while he lived. No clothing could be kept on him, but in severe weather he would allow himself to be covered with a blanket, which lasted only until his propensity for destruction became stronger than his fear of the cold. His cage was not high enough for him to stand erect, and he remained constantly in a sitting posture, leaning back against the timber where he slept. His limbs could not be straightened, his hair was never trimmed, and for cleanliness, he received only the attention given to a poorly kept animal.

In fact, he lost the appearance of a human being, nearly lost the faculty of speech, and, for many years before his death, became wholly demented and idiotic. For some years before the death of his parents, their poverty compelled them to throw their only son upon the town for support as a pauper, in a place where rigid penuriousness toward the poor was the law of public opinion. Thus lived for sixty years, and thus died, one of the "chronic insane poor." We find no record in the medical journals of so long a period of insanity. The longest period noted by French writers, and that in hospital, is fifty-six years.

Such is the inglorious history of one who was a son and brother and neighbor—a scholar, a gentleman and a Christian—until struck with that terrible sickness of the mind which threescore years back was so ill understood as to be generally incurable. He died at the age of eighty-one. No official or legal investigation of his case, or his class of cases, has ever been made by the government, but he was left in a pitiable but unpitied state, in the midst of an enlightened and Christian people, to howl and shriek and groan, and suffer the unutterable horrors of mental madness, for sixty years.

"Olive Thorne's" Advice to Unhappy Married Couples.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Marriage, when subjected to public discussion and comment, made a matter of bargain, and liable at any moment to rude exposure in shameless divorce suits, is very sad to look upon. But for the firm belief that so much agitation indicates the approach of healthful reform, and that, after the turmoil and ferment is over, we shall get the clear wine of a new order of things, nothing could be more utterly hopeless.

Ah, if one could but drill a few ideas into the young heads who so heedlessly rush into marriage, thinking far more of the bridal veil and jewels than of the long, long, weary life, which cannot be glossed over, but must be *lived*, day by day, hour by hour—every trial, every sorrow, every pang endured—lived through and conquered, or yielded to!

Ah, if they would but remember that life does not end at the altar, as it does in romances; that in fact it generally begins there; that, instead of being the end of a career, it is the first deep note of a beginning, to which their life has been but a prelude!

Ah, if they could but appreciate the solemnity of the promise "For better, for worse."

To see the thoughtlessness with which young people marry is, to a thoughtful person, simply horrible. In general the bride is filled with her own importance. In courtship she has been the idol, and she, of course, expects to be so still. She has probably some sentimental ideas of being a reformer, should her husband prove vicious. She expects to train his habits; with unformed character herself, she modestly expects to form his character. And, through all, she, in her heart, expects to be adored; expects to be the central figure around which all shall revolve.

The bridegroom, too,—what does he expect? Ah, well, we know that. It is drilled into us from our cradles. He expects a model house; a neat, smiling wife; buttons always on, and dinner always prompt and good. In fact, he expects a perfectly devoted and charming servant.

Now, in the name of common sense, what chance is there for happiness between those two, each of whom is bound up in self—each of whom expects to sit still and be adored? No need to tell the result. Our divorce suits answer.

Marrying with these ideas, of course they are unhappy. The young wife makes up her mind, in a month or so, that she has made a mistake, and henceforth the world holds no happiness for her. It drives her into one of several things. Either into fashionable society, to divert herself with its novel diversions of flirting, &c., &c., (see divorce suits); or into frenzied housekeeping, which is harmless though disagreeable; or into a weak, whining woman, a most detestable phase of female possibilities. Or, if she be thoroughly noble, it makes of her, after long years—which we will not paint—a grand, glorious woman, such as occasionally bless our sight on earth.

In the husband, it drives either to amusements and entertainments away from home, games, wine, or fast horses; or to a tyrannical housemaster, crushing and grinding all individuality under his iron heel.

Now here is a vital error. Neither of the two seem to realize that this is the turning point of their lives. This choice is to decide whether they will be wretched, half-living objects, and are long candidates for divorce, or whether they will take their wretched life firmly in hand, and bring order, and even beauty, out of its fragments. Many live their whole lives and never find this out. Others discover it too late to effect much. Ah, if one could but reach all those sailing couples, and say to them these words:

"My poor friends, you made a mistake in marriage, probably, but you make a worse mistake now, in yielding to your disappointment and folding your hands to be unhappy the rest of your lives.

"You are unfortunately bound for life to an uncongenial partner, but one honorable, one manly and womanly course is open to you. First make up your minds, decidedly, that it is irrevocable, and then try to make the galling chains as tolerable as you can.

"Resolve—together, if possible; if not, alone—that if you cannot be happy you will at least not be in a torment; that if you cannot love, you will at least respect, and use common politeness to each other.

"Resolve that you will not expect the other to give up his, or her own wife, and live yours, nor will you be constantly on the qui vive to find fault, but you will try to humor each other's tastes. In a word, endeavor to treat your fellow chain-bearer as you would treat any lady or gentleman living in the same house. Do not, because you are irrevocably bound to live in the same house, discard all civility from your manners. Believe me, my dear young people, this can be done, has been done, and has even resulted in happiness."

Very few are utterly incorrigible, and if husbands, as well as wives, would be a little more yielding, verily they would have their reward. And half the crime and misery in the world would be done away with.

OLIVE THORNE.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops.

From the New York Times, January [illegible]

This body has been called to meet in St. John's Chapel next Wednesday. It is composed of forty-four prelates, of whom three-fourths are High Churchmen, and one-fourth are Low Churchmen. The object of the meeting is to choose a Bishop of Oregon in place of Bishop Scott, who died in July last. The presiding Bishop will be Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the senior prelate in order of consecration. The Secretary of the [illegible]

Mysterious Disappearance of a Lake in Michigan.

[illegible]

Rosa Bonheur at Home.

[illegible]

she persisted, of making a series of disfiguring grimaces, constantly putting her fingers in her mouth, pulling out her cheeks, and even bringing her tongue into play in the service of her peculiar line of disobedience. Naturally, every means of cure was tried, but in vain. The child only grimaced the more. Mlle. Bonheur, unknown to her, sketched each separate contortion, adding a comic expression to the features, but perfectly preserving the likeness. The sketches were bound in an album, and presented, without any observation, to the young delinquent, who turned over the sketches in silence, and was never seen to grimace again."

The Needlewomen of London.

The usual price paid by the "slop" houses in London for making a shirt is 3½d; but the Institution for Needlewomen, which takes in government work only, has been able, during the last seven years, to raise the allowance to 5d per shirt, with the additional help that the stitching is done by machinery, which is worth, in the seamstress' estimation of time, 3d a shirt more. For some years past the War Office has given the Needlewomen's Institution an annual contract for fifty thousand soldiers' shirts; but the number has now been reduced to fifteen thousand, and notice has been given that next April the contract will be withdrawn altogether, in order to supply the soldiers' wives at Woolwich with employment. The managers of the institution have been thrown into a state of consternation bordering on despair by these cruel tidings; and it has become necessary to exert all the influence which the needlewomen's friends can bring to bear on the government to induce it, if that be possible, to reconsider a hasty determination. The poor London needlewomen are too old to emigrate; they are not fit to go out to service; they can only sew; and if the government sewing be taken away from them, to the union they must infallibly go. The wages are simply starvation. Shirt-making at 3d or 4½d a piece will not keep body and soul together. Already, by the reduction of the government contract, numbers of needlewomen have been thrown out of employment; the society's income is reduced, and its power of usefulness crippled. In order to meet, in some measure, this diminution of revenue, a dressmaking department has been added to the institution, for which custom is earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

The following is the list of subscriptions voted, up to this date, by the several corporations, to the capital stock of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway:

Cambridge, Henry County	[illegible]
Western, Henry County	[illegible]
Oxen, Henry County	[illegible]
Peoria City	[illegible]
Peoria County	[illegible]
Princeville	[illegible]
Brimfield	[illegible]
Galva	[illegible]
Berne	[illegible]
Kewanee	[illegible]
Toulon	[illegible]
City of Davenport, Iowa	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

If the railroad should go by the way of Princeville, it would then lose the Galva and Brimfield subscriptions. If it goes by way of Brimfield, it will lose the Princeville, Kewanee and Toulon subscriptions. This ought to make our friends in Millbrook, and along that line, go to work and bring up their subscriptions. The route that offers the greatest inducements will get the road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

Local finances present no new features worthy of lengthy comment. Most of the banks report more activity in business, but this is only temporary, growing out of the usual monthly settlements between merchants and manufacturers. The heavy receipts of Corn—a large bulk of which is being held on account of the country shippers—and the large speculative and shipping movement in Provisions caused a rather more active demand for Money. The market, however, shows no change in tone, but a close feeling is reported only by two or three institutions. The bank rate is 10 per cent.

Exchange was steady and firm at par premium between banks. The counter rates were unchanged—par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

It is generally supposed the members of Congress have, or should have, some knowledge concerning the measures which they advocate. Stupidity and ignorance will sometimes find their way into the councils of the nation, and here is a case in point. The following is from Section 5, of Mr. M. C. Hunter's bill "for the funding of the national debt and other purposes," read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"That all bonds of the United States, payable at the pleasure of the government after five years from their date, commonly known as five-twenties, and all such as are payable at the pleasure of the government AFTER SEVEN YEARS FROM THEIR DATE, KNOWN AS SEVEN-THIRTIES, shall each be regarded as due and payable after five and seven years from their dates respectively."

We would suggest to Mr. Hunter the propriety of his carefully reading the obligation printed on the Seven-Thirty note. He will there see that the rate of interest is 7.30 per cent, and the note is payable in three years from date. The fact is, the country is troubled with too many financial "quacks," and the great bulk of them is to be found in Congress. Many of them know no more than the author of the resolution given above, and others have pondered so long and persistently on one idea that it is impossible for them to abandon it, even after it has been clearly demonstrated to be erroneous. Congress has done one sensible act—that is the passage of the Anti-Contraction bill. Let it stop there, and tinker no further with either greenbacks or national currency. Do with the national debt as any prudent business man would manage his private affairs. Curtail expenses to the lowest possible notch, and apply every surplus dollar to the payment of the debt, thereby reducing the annual interest, and at the same time proportionately increasing his credit. The nation is merely an aggregation of individuals, and its financial life need no treatment differing from that applied to the life of any of its individual members. This constant agitation—3 per cent loans, 3½ per cent. loans, the redemption of the Five-Twenties by a new issue of legal tenders, and other schemes pleasing to none but their authors—is all bosh, and instead of enlightening the people only increases the obscurity, and at the same time has a very damaging effect on the interests of the country. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers and everybody are crying out, "Let it alone, it will take care of itself"—and we think they are pretty near right.

Flour was quiet but firm. Wheat declined 1½c. Corn closed about ½c better. Oats were [illegible] lower. Rye quiet at an advance of [illegible]. Barley quiet but nominally firmer. Mess Pork [illegible] better. Bulk shoulders advanced [illegible]. Lard [illegible] higher. Dressed Hogs [illegible] better.

Gold was higher to-day, no doubt caused by the telegrams received from Washington, touching the Alabama troubles. The market opened at 141¾ and closed at 141⅞. The following telegrams were received by Chas. L. Bard, gold [illegible]

In short the public debt of France, in 1868, is thrice as great as it was in 1852.

—The London *Economist*, of January 18, has the following commentary on the prostration of British commerce, and consequent position of unemployed loanable funds and low rates for discount:

"The unusual abundance of money causes a degree of competition for bills that, under any other circumstances than those now operating on public account, would inevitably tend to promote speculation. So completely, however, has the spirit of enterprise been prostrated under the influence of the overwhelming losses sustained by the general public, that no disposition is evinced to profit by the plethora of unemployed capital.

"Credit remains concentrated within narrow and watched limits, and lenders are cautious as to the nature of the security offered. Money has been done at 1 per cent; the best bills have been taken at 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent, and six months' paper is negotiated at 1⅞ per cent. Ordinary mercantile acceptances of good character, and possessing bona fide indorsements, are almost as readily taken at bankers' rate, the scarcity of such securities during the last of discrimination as to their character easy.

"The reports of many of the banking and other companies have been issued during the week, and it has been remarked that, while two of the financial companies appear to have achieved much success on extremely conservative principles as to the employment of their funds, an opposite kind of practice in the case of some of the banking institutions has been accented. The events of the crisis have, to all appearances, left few traces in the former instance, while in at least one or two of the latter they are still evident. It may be that the superior aptitude of the management of the financial companies has enabled them to rapidly change the course in which they had been directed.

"In this respect the balance-sheets contrast favorably with those presented by some of the banking associations, whose operations, partaking too much of the nature of financial operations, have given just cause for dissatisfaction to their shareholders. In the case of the financial companies there is proof that even in adverse times business is to be found to afford a sufficient remuneration to dividend; and it is satisfactory to observe that in addition to the payment of a dividend they have found it possible at the present time, to encourage the growth of a reserve fund."

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

Exports of Provisions from the United States.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Matters.

[illegible] DR. CLARKE, [illegible] Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Dr. Russell,

[illegible]

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

Removed to 37 & 39 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

J. W. [illegible]

Quartermr's Serg't Co. F, 37th U. S. Inf.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31, 1867.

[illegible]

PATRICK D. CORRIGAN.

[illegible]

A. T. CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19, 1868.

[illegible]

W. T. WOLF, Press Office.

[illegible]

E. P. SWEAT.

FORT UNION, New Mexico, Dec. 25, 1867.

[illegible]

JAMES DILLON,

"A" Co. 3d Cav., Fort Union, N. M.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WISES.

Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING," THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET!

[illegible]

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,

391 Broadway, N. Y.,

Sole Patentees for United States.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Ten Per Cent

Second Mortgage Bonds

[illegible]

H. W. BRADBURY,

Treas. C. & Mil. R. Co.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, foot of Lake street.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Mondays only.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Gold Pens.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE,

New York, Dec. 14, 1867.

In my Card of Nov. 1, 1867, I stated that, "for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized agents," &c. To this plan I have since strictly adhered.

In accepting Agents great care has been exercised to appoint those who, by long-continued fair-dealing, have acquired a reputation for honesty, responsibility, and probity—men in whose word the public have learned to place confidence. These Agents have agreed to keep a full assortment of my pens and to sell them at my published prices. Thus the public are supplied by them with such pens as they want, either as to uniform or price, and get a full equivalent for the money paid.

No agent is appointed to travel from place to place, or canvass the country, so that all who want a Morton Gold Pen must get it from the local agent or from headquarters.

None need apply for the agency except in conformity to the above, the liberal discount "To Circles" being sufficient inducement to [illegible]

A. MORTON.

Printing Ink.

G. B. KANE & CO.,

[illegible]

PRINTING INK.

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the [illegible]

From St. Louis to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cooke to Fort Benton.

[illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,

Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,

Chief Quartermaster Military Div. of the Missouri.

Ocean Steamers.

STEAM BETWEEN

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

MANHATTAN, CHICAGO,

MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,

COLORADO, NEVADA.

Sailing from New York every Wednesday.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80.

Steerage Passage from New York, $30; to New York at lowest rates, payable in currency.

Passage from and to Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp at equally low rates.

Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland, and all parts of Germany.

Apply to HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., General Agents of the Line for the North-west, Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Or WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts, Chicago, Ill.

Or to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

177 West-st., cor. Warren, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

DIRECT STEAM-COMMUNICATION

between New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

[illegible]

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[illegible]

Isinglass.

J. J. & W. N. MANNING,

Manufacturers of

PURE AMERICAN ISINGLASS,

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Samples furnished on application.

To Salt Makers, Brewers, and Manufacturers of Court Plaster.

[illegible]

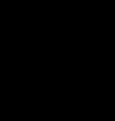
JOHN J. MANNING. WM. N. MANNING.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints; [illegible] New York.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

THE CITY.

Read the statement of Max Maretzek to be found in another column.

OWNER WANTED.—If the lady who had her pocket picked last Friday evening, while on the platform of a State street car, near Randolph street, will call at the Armory, she can recover the pocket-book and the $6 it contained.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—The Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold a regular meeting this afternoon at No. 164 South Clark street. The meeting will commence at two o'clock.

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance at the Washingtonian Home, No. 8[illegible] West Madison street, this evening, at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children this afternoon, at No. 1[illegible] Michigan avenue. A general attendance of all connected with this institution is desired.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.—The work done on the Illinois and Michigan Canal improvement in the rock-cutting, commencing near Lemont, amounted, during the month of January, to about $37,000, of which sum the Board of Public Works, after deducting the 15 per cent retained monthly until the completion of the contract, have audited $[illegible].

MARINERS' CHURCH FESTIVAL.—Friends of this church should not forget that the fair to be given in its behalf will take place on the evening of the 11th instant, at Uhlich's Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, North Division. The ladies of the congregation are determined to make the fair a great success. A nice time may be anticipated.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—Edward Hill was examined at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with receiving stolen goods. Mary Kelly testified that he had shown her a watch a few weeks since, saying it was the one stolen by a friend of his, called Mike, and that it had been given him to keep. The case was continued to Saturday; bail $500.

HELD TO BAIL.—Charles H. Adams, the liquor broker of this city who was charged with misappropriating liquors sent him for disposal by W. H. Williams, of Joliet, had a final examination before Justice Summerfield, on Saturday evening, and having waived an examination was held to bail in $1,500 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial, on the opening of the next term.

WHIPPED HIS WIFE.—Mrs. Mary Gimpfert had her husband before the Police Court, yesterday, for beating her too severely. She said she would soon be divorced from him, but would like to be protected in the meantime. Gimpfert was put under bonds to keep the peace.

John Flynn was fined $10 for having insulted some ladies and a police man.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS.—This eloquent man will deliver, on Friday night, before the Young Men's Association, in Library Hall, a new lecture, with in this season, entitled "Self-Made Men." This remarkable ex-slave is particularly well qualified to speak on this subject from his own experience, and the effort will undoubtedly be an unusually entertaining and instructive one.

THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—The committee appointed to examine plans and specifications for an addition to one or both of the wings of the Court House, met yesterday afternoon in the County Clerk's office, but no bids having been received, decided to hold open the opportunity and meet again in a week for the same purpose. Our architects have, therefore, still time to hand in their proposals.

BARGAINS FOR THE LADIES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Carson, Pirie & Co., No. 1[illegible] Lake street, who are certainly offering unusual inducements in their great winter sale of dry goods. They announce a general reduction of prices, and support the statement by figures which are irresistible to every lady who wants to make "a bargain." Although this interprising firm lost their wholesale store by fire they are still able to attend to their hosts of customers at their retail establishment.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon.

The pay roll of the Fire Department for the month of January, amounting to $[illegible], was audited. Also, that of the police force, amounting to $[illegible].

Officers John Casey and George Hoover were commended for their exertions in extinguishing fires.

The board then adjourned.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.—We were shown yesterday a new burning fluid manufactured by the Chicago Scandinavian Gas Company, at No. [illegible] Madison street, which appears to be a great improvement over the common kerosene oil. It may be used in gas pipes and conducted from a reservoir to any part of the house, and also in street lamps. In most other respects it corresponds with coal gas. It burns with a clear brilliant light, is non-explosive, and it is claimed, costs only one-fifth as much as gas and two-thirds as much as kerosene.

LARCENIES.—At the Police Court, yesterday, Jacob Destin was held for trial at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $500, for having, as it was alleged, stolen a buffalo robe from Mr. J. Boggs.

Frank Morgan had been boarding with Mrs. Cushing, at No. 1[illegible] Jackson street, the Young Men's Christian Association being responsible for the payment of his board. When he left there Mr. Scott, one of the boarders, missed a coat and a pair of gloves. Morgan was arrested, charged with stealing them, examined and held for trial in the Recorder's Court in the sum of $300. He says he served in the rebel army.

PERSONAL.—The following item, taken from the Irish Times, of Dublin, will be of interest to many of our readers: "The Rev. Robert Crook, LL. D., T. C. D., Head Master of the new Wesleyan College, Belfast, intends to sail for America about the last week in March. He purposes to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, in May, and to visit as many of the Methodist colleges as possible previous to his return for the opening of the Belfast College after the midsummer vacation." This gentleman and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Crook, who has been for some years editor of the Irish Evangelist, are well known as staunch defenders of Northern interests during the late rebellion. He will meet a hearty welcome from loyal Christians of all denominations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—The man who for years held together the discordant elements of a German opera troupe and evoked harmony out of it, giving seasons of opera in this city which were the most marked musical successes ever known here—the most marked because he introduced the best music and because that music was performed with an astonishing evenness of excellence—that man, Leonard Grover, inaugurated a season last evening which in many respects surpasses anything he has done heretofore. His season is a little out of the legitimate style. He has left the beaten tracks of regular performance and has substituted, as it were, a Grand Exposition. Whether accidentally or otherwise, the choice of operas has been remarkably felicitous; in fact, could not have more exactly suited the tastes of our opera goers. Omitting the new opera, "Romeo and Juliet," which we have yet to hear, the rest, "Ernani," "Crispino," "Trovatore," "Fra Diavolo," and "Faust," backneyed as some of them are, are still the prime favorites in Chicago. Thus far he is fortunate. To produce these operas he combines the New York Italian troupe, of Maretzek, and his old German troupe, or certain artists from the latter, and thus secures artists who appear in their own parts, or the parts at least in which they are strongest.

"Ernani" was the opening opera—an opera always a favorite here, and yet the house was not as full as we had expected to witness. The troupe was substantially Mr. Maretzek's New York troupe, with his own orchestra, and was the exact antipode of any troupe we have ever had here; that is to say, it was strongest in the chorus and orchestra. We have had troupes here superior to this in solo artists, but never in other respects, and yet we are inclined to doubt whether after all we have had a troupe so thoroughly and artistically trained, and in which the ensembles were so fine. Promptness, ease in stage business, evenness in motion and maximum effect on the part of each, from the leading artists down, were the prominent characteristics, inspiring a confidence on the part of the auditors that if the opera did not move with absolute perfection of detail, it would move with absolute smoothness and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MASQUERADE.

Annual Ball of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde at Turner Hall.

Frisch, Fromm, Frohlich, Frei.

The Prelude to Lent—How it was Observed.

Peasants and Princes, Nuns and Negroes.

To enjoy, one must renounce. Thus one heightens the pleasures of wine or the weed by promising to abjure them next week.

In love, one must fear to lose. Thus, one never shows as much eagerness or goes to so much expense to keep a wife as when she has filed a bill for divorce.

The above are no second-hand remarks, taken from dog-eared and well-thumbed treatises on philosophy. They are not stolen from any moraliser of the olden days, Jew or Gentile. They are no abstract statements drawn from one's internal consciousness. What then?

They are the major of a grand syllogism, of which the masked ball of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde is one of the terms. Why not speak of things logically, especially when they are something illogical? It gives tone. When a man sees these formal terms used he knows that all is correct and the constitution safe. Just so in other days, when there were reports of Fenian speeches, any son of Erin who looked in the paper and saw a mention of Tara's Hall, the Boyne, Limerick, the Shamrock and Sarsfield, [illegible] quite satisfied.

Yet while these cold, hard, logical forms are well enough for men, the women crave another food. So, for their benefit, the preceding paragraphs are given in poetic form, or, rather, in hymned words:

"Life it is sweet,"
Sang the women; "and sweeter the good minute in that it goes,
For who, if the rose bloomed forever, so greatly would care for the rose?"

Again, "All that's sweet must fade," or, "Nothing that does not fade is sweet." It does not, however, follow that every girl that fades is sweet. Sad experience teaches the contrary.

Now it is not long before our sweetness is to fade; before many of us will be compelled to abandon well furnished tables and bid adieu to savory meals. We must mortify. There must be fasting and maceration of flesh.

Inexorable Lent, with its forty days of abstinence and renunciation, will soon be here. We are to go from the land of Beulah into the deserts beyond Jordan. The girls are to wear sackcloth instead of satin, and tone down their perfumed hair with ashes instead of amber dust. Ashes cakes and ale. Welcome stale bread and tears.

This is orthodox, but no one can tell how fully it will be carried out. But, as Ash Wednesday approaches, the pleasures which we are to abandon for a space become keener, sweeter, dearer. The golden hours glide all too swiftly by, the dearer too their fondness.

This desire to enjoy to the uttermost, which comes over us before Lent, has crystallized itself into the Carnival, the Masquerade. This ball, however, where King Carnival and Queen Masque, imperial both, unite their qualities, is more than a mere farewell to love. It is the asylum of truth—the well where the Goddess lies.

At Rome they had their Saturnalia, where the slaves talked saucily to their masters, and indulged themselves with the liberty of December. Here the same thing exists, but it's at the masked ball.

To speak the truth once a year is not, perhaps, too often. There are incendiaries and revolutionists who desire to bring the constant speaking of truth a la mode, but they have been voted dreadfully low. One ingenious man even invented a new creed, one of the chief articles of which was that everyone should freely and frankly tell each other his or her mature opinion concerning them.

Faithfully carried out it would upset society.

But at these balls, during the brief space of six hours, every poor slave of fashion, of love, of hate, of everything, gains a temporary freedom, and says his say, often unpleasantly.

Every discarded suitor takes the opportunity and becomes malignant. Homely girls, who have been robbed of beaux, say cutting things to the pretty ones who have stolen them away. Husbands with uncongenial wives are prompt to announce the fact, and sometimes are heedless enough to tell it to their spouses, thinking all the while that they are speaking to young and artless maidens.

It is undisguised truth in disguise. One who chooses can hear more family histories there—more bits of domestic intelligence—than are written on the records of all the city courts.

It was last night, then, that Truth had its annual celebration. It was at the masked balls of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde. Faithful to their old custom, dating back to a time long before Arminius thrashed Varus in the Teutoberger Wood, or before Solomon ruled in Jerusalem, they gave their masquerade ball in Turner Hall, a place specially set apart and designated for such purposes, and where a person in plain clothes always feels ill at ease.

The first step within those hallowed precincts brought back the old joys and the memories that thickly cluster around those walls. The air grew heavy with the waltzing tunes of yore. One heard again the frou frou of the dresses that used to sweep those floors. It was in the distant corner that one once flirted with the Marchioness, and by the pillar there was chatting with the buxom Rosa. Beside the table one talked ponderous German nothings to Franziska, and watched Prince Guy hunting for congenial souls. But all these are gone like last year's snows, and the places that knew them once know them no more. The Marchioness is in reduced circumstances, and sells sausages on Clark street. Franziska drinks Rhine wine by her native streams, and hears German soft words from German lips. Rosa has reformed, and has given up cakes and ale, and the Prince walks solitary and alone. Last year's birds have flown far away, and Eager [illegible] around these new nests.

Yet there were certain features which the ball had in common with all its predecessors. A few moments after the doors were opened and there was admission to that land of supreme fancy there came up the stairs and appeared upon the floor, hosts of little children, dressed in costumes the most fantastical. Mimic Mandarins and tiny Turks ran back and forth across the floor, then thinly fringed with spectators.

Soon after came in that intrepid masker, who is always first upon the ground, and who from a sweet surreptitiously taken from the house, has made himself a simple costume.

Then followed the harlequins, clowns and pantaloons, and then the rush began. A Highland Chief, wearing the Lennox tartan, complete with pibroch, sporran and a lassie with fiat white locks, stepped solemnly along, followed by those wearisome representations of Africans as they appear at the minstrels. Relieved by their sombre background, shone out bright and clear the sister twain with coronets on their wealth of hair, who swept majestically along with robes of costliest gauze, sparkling and flashing with a hundred stars, while by their side a white-cloaked Templar moved.

Slowly pressing on, came one of Dian's foresters, with garments caught up to the knee—some "mountain wandering maid," with sounding quiver at her back. But she did not thus wander alone. A portly monk, like her, vowed to chastity, followed her fast and close,

"For the ghostly elf
Did absolve himself
To follow his own sweet will."

A huntress of the modern times, with velvet bodice and cap with snowy feather, and skirts of antique cut, with light gun hanging at her side, walked arm in arm with the most Irish of Irishmen, who, in the sweet German accent, stated that he came from the County Galway.

In the meanwhile there swept back and forth through the increasing crowd those swarms of lesser characters that always make their appearance. The old women, the men with baskets, the girl with a net, who, like St. Peter, is a fisher for men; the daughter of the regiment, with useless drum—all were there.

Midway of the much dressed crowd one caught sight of some one dressed in finest armor of proof, made in Chicago tin, which flashed and glimmered in the light of the gasaliers. Richest ornaments of the purest and most expensive tinsel adorned her, while tight-fitting greaves showed a shapely leg. By her side hung the mildest-mannered sword that ever tinner made. It was Her of Orleans, La Pucelle, fresh "from Domremy and the plains of Arc." Her pasteboard visor was down, and one saw but the flash of martial eyes that only the day before, instead of glancing defiantly, had gazed earnestly in the pot where the cabbage-soup was bubbling.

But soon there came in sight another virgin, with duplicate armor and similar greaves, like her helmeted and with a sword, escorted—blest—by a gentleman wearing the long peruke, the velvet coat, the dainty boots with laced falls, and all the other trippery of one of the gay minions of the First Charles. Joan was evidently listening to proposals from the son of perfidious Albion, for as they passed he said:

"Ach du Suese!" and she replied, "Ach du sebe."

Not long after, marvellous to say, appeared the third Joan of Arc, dressed like her sisters in virginity, accompanied by a lengthy cavalier, not unknown on 'Change.

This violation of the historical unities, which require that there shall be but one Joan of Arc, occasioned no surprise. A weak, Cinderella-like girl always sighs to go to a ball attired as Joan. For three hours she fancies herself a warrior, and brandishes a bloodless sword. On the morrow she brandishes the chopper and cuts up pork.

The great inconvenience of having so much La Pucelle was that the various attendants sometimes got separated from their nymphs, and then got hold of the wrong ones. Thus, when the haughty minion dared to pass his arm around the armored waist of her he thought was his, a decided voice asked him what he was doing. He re-[illegible]

[illegible]

ice and a warrant. She, who was the wife of his bosom, and the keeper of his boarding house, was about to leave him. What added to the grief was, that she was going to take one of the boarders with her. As the Court [illegible], he would take himself, and [illegible] since he married his present wife [illegible] had been [illegible] keeping boarders. From that evils had arisen. One of the boarders loved his wife, and, not content with that, had persuaded her to elope with him. They were to leave the house and city at 4 o'clock. He did not wish to lose his wife, and boarders were dear to his heart. On the other hand, he did not wish to personally interfere in the matter. If he did it might result in a fight, which would be contrary to the ordinances of the city of Chicago. It was useless to try to persuade his wife to remain, for she had taken it into her head to go. He had, therefore, come before the Court to ask for a warrant for the arrest of the boarder. His wife would not run away alone, and matters would then be peacefully settled. Would the Court issue the warrant at once, as it was near four o'clock?

He was told he could not obtain such a warrant, and he sadly left the room. Whether he tried any other means to prevent his wife from eloping is unknown.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts—Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the Circuit Court of the United States the hearing of the case of Lehman Backberger & Brothers, brought against the Arctic Insurance Company, was continued. It is still pending.

The only new suit recorded was in the Circuit Court:

[illegible]—Edgar M. and Emily A. Garnett vs. Edward Reeves. Ejectment.

The following orders were minuted in bankruptcy:

Petition for Discharge—Orville Crookshite, of Chicago.

Adjudications—Edward H. Castle, of Chicago; James S. Gaylor, of Chicago; Henry N. Blake, of Rock Island.

The following petitions were filed and referred:

[illegible]. Edward D. Raymond, of Chicago.
[illegible]. William Archdeacon, of Chicago.
[illegible]. Aaron A. Kagy, of Ottawa, LaSalle County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

This court is not in session. Judge Williams is at present at Waukegan, the term of the Lake County Circuit Court having commenced yesterday.

The new suits, excepting appeals, were as follows:

[illegible]—John S. Berry vs. B. Milligan and John L. Beveridge (sheriff). Replevin of store fixtures.

[illegible]—Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company of New York vs. W. B. Stone, of Missouri. Claims to recover [illegible] alleged to have been received by defendant as agent for the use of the company, but not remitted.

[illegible]—George Metz et al. vs. Jacob Albrecht. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

[illegible]—C. Pfeiffer et al. vs. Christian Gaffeer. Attachment. Debt declared at $[illegible].

[illegible]—Morris K. Jessup et al. vs. George H. Beardsley. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

[illegible]—Frederick Barley vs. Cyrus H. McCormick and Chas. H. Frisk. Bill to enjoin the defendants from dispossessing plaintiff or his agent, Allin B. Smith, of the first floor and basement of No. [illegible] State street (Raymond Block).

[illegible]—Christopher R. Davidson vs. Mariah Davidson. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Gary was yesterday engaged in the hearing of the application of the city for judgment on the special assessments. Judgments were rendered in those excepting where objections were filed. In those cases the rule to plead (object) was extended until Wednesday. The time of the court was taken up by the continued hearing of the objections of John C. Rae to the assessments for widening the alley from Clark street to the boundary of the late Farwell Hall.

Thomas Wilce vs. William B. Burdick et als. Replevin of ten thousand feet of clear pine lumber. Judgment for plaintiff with one cent damage.

Jacob E. English vs. E. L. Brand. Appeal. Dismissed.

The business before Judge Porter was in the matter of trials. It was as follows:

Lord et al. vs. Clarke et al. Attachment. This case was fully stated yesterday. Judgment was rendered on the verdict of Saturday for $14,141.[illegible], and by stipulation $1[illegible] was included in the judgment.

Andrew B. Johnson vs. Ole Peterson et als. Mechanics' lien for $[illegible] on property on lot 13, block 13, Ogden's Addition. Trial concluded, and the matter taken under advisement by the Court.

The business on the Chancery side was almost entirely in relation to matters of pleading. The following orders were made:

In the matter of the petition of Aaron Haven, guardian, for the sale of real estate. The guardian reported the sale of some forty lots in the town of Pekin. Sale confirmed.

Lucy Maria Foskett vs. Axel H. Foskett. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The defendant in this case was he who some time since was arrested in connection with the death of his serving-girl, who was said to be the partner of his crime.

The new suits in this court were of:

[illegible]—Chicago Coal Company vs. James Steele, Albert C. Ellithorpe and M. L. Adams. Assumpsit. Damages laid at $[illegible]. Suit brought for the alleged use of "Barge No. 1" during [illegible] days. Account stated at $[illegible].

[illegible]—Application of William E. Eagleston to sell real estate of minors.

[illegible]—Chicago Ale and Malt Company vs. E. H. Haven. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

[illegible]—Richard Burke vs. Paulus Martin. Case. Damages, $1,[illegible].

[illegible]—Abraham L. Winne vs. Frederick L. Haskell. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,[illegible].

[illegible]—Osborn R. Keith and John K. Stearns. Ejectment for part of lot 21, S. N. Dexter's subdivision of block 4, Assessor's Division.

[illegible]—Moses Loeb vs. Nels Andersen. Attachment. Debt declared at $[illegible].

[illegible]—Edgar F. Brown vs. E. Whipple. Assumpsit. Damages $[illegible], with attachment in aid on an indebtedness of $[illegible].

[illegible]—Cornelia Russell vs. Wenzel Fischer. Petition for dower in the east half of lot 3, block 41, School Section Addition.

COUNTY COURT.

Anne Thomas was yesterday declared to be insane by a jury, this being the third time the evidence in her case had been presented to "the body of the county." Heretofore she had been declared to be of sane and sound memory.

Mary J. Hood was appointed guardian of her children, under bond of $[illegible].

RECORDER'S COURT.

The February term of this court commenced yesterday by the empanelling of a grand jury, John Boerman, Esq., was sworn as foreman. The civil calendar is being called.

William Quigley, a minor, &c., vs. Home Mutual Insurance Company. Covenant. New trial denied. The plaintiff in this case recovered $[illegible] at the September term, on a policy of insurance. Appeal taken.

The new suits in this court all appertained to divorces. They were as follows:

[illegible]—Bridget O'Hara (late Kannon, a widow,) vs. James O'Hara. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery.

[illegible]—Ellen Paynter vs. John T. Paynter alias William Paynter. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

[illegible]—Christina Schultz vs. Frederick Schultz. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

THE JUVENILE BEGGAR.

Her Ways and Means—A Question for the Charitable.

Day after day in this bitter, chilly season, when the west wind, sharp with the cold of the miles of the snow-clad prairie over which it has blown, comes biting through flesh and marrow; when a cloud-hidden sun gives out a doubtful heat, and when the dry crisp snow crackles beneath our tread, we see passing shiveringly through the wintry streets, scantily wrapped in ragged clothing, a mockery of the time, young boys and younger girls. With faces pink and white, not from the flow of ruddy blood, or the glow of health, but from alternate cold or gnawing hunger, they stretch out trembling, freezing hands, and ask for charity with a faltering tongue.

"Do ye hear the children weeping, oh my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?"

They pass from door to door, and office to office. They glide almost noiselessly into the room, and stand by your side until the feeling that some one is nigh, moves you to turn round that you may find an outstretched hand, and a quivering mouth that speaks of cold, of hunger, and a mother. The uneducated, shabby, dirty child, has struck the three chords to which all hearts should respond. The Trojan Queen not ignorant of sorrow, had learnt to take pity on the woes of others, and few are they who have not at one time at least in life, known the meaning of one of the three pathetic words the beggar uses. They acknowledge the appeal by giving the tiny applicant the tiniest coins they have; or else——. "Why what else can one do but give?" cries the tender-hearted reader.

There are those, who, deaf to all these piteous entreaties of hand, eye, tongue and dress, stare blankly at the abashed suppliant, and then, with hearts cased with triple brass, either wordlessly return to work, or break out in a "get out," "nothing for you," "no beggars here." Still others catechise these callers. They have a certain routine of questions:

[illegible]

[illegible] or will not comprehend, or that she somehow their home some far distant spot, where Charity, alas never has wings, and is sometimes lame, could never get. Sometimes their knowledge of the English language is very rudimentary. They know but words meaning requiring, praying, begging, asking and beseeching nothing more.

So to your downright English questions, they reply in some incomprehensible jargon and continue to beg as before. But no matter if they continue to understand English, they are unable to satisfy one's curiosity. They don't know why their parents don't work, or don't do this, that, or the other thing.

You, therefore, by the time you are through asking questions, are no wiser in worldly wisdom than before. You have learned nothing. The beggar-child may be a sheer impostor who goes home to a hearty meal on warm food; to sit by a cheering fire and be petted because she has been smart in her business. But, notwithstanding all that, there she stands, a shivering, ragged, begging fact, never answering harshly, only turning away with a "thank you" when she has received a pittance, or with a plaintive look when she has met a refusal.

Thus, after all, in order to be on the safe side, you give, and half an hour afterwards, in the office of a friend, meet the same unwearying suppliant. It was only Saturday that about eleven o'clock one of these beggars, a little Bohemian girl, with the bare head, ragged shawl and thin shoes, so essential to excite compassion, made her appearance in a room on Clark street, between Randolph and Lake, uttered her customary request of "penny," and went away. Half an hour later she was on Randolph, near Dearborn, and at two o'clock she was on Clark, near Washington, having spent the morning hours on that beat. As a general thing she goes over it about twice a week. The probability is that on other days she "chances off," and some one else takes her place. They know that familiarity breeds contempt.

Now it is only one to those people who are tender of heart and prompt of hand, that they should have some means of knowing when charity is, and when it is not, thrown away. If assured that want exists, many would gladly give who now turn away, afraid of being victimized. If these little ones are wantonly sent out on these freezing days to work on the compassion of others, and to coin their chilled frames into money, why those who thus drive them out should receive singular and great chastisement. To speculate on the frosted faces and shivering forms of children! Let us hope that these things cannot be.

But it is a fact that as winter comes the number of able-bodied beggars, male and female, decreases—is almost extinct. The blind man at the street crossings, the peripatetic widows with seven children, the men desirous of getting home, all disappear, and are replaced by the babes. These stout, hulking fellows, who obstructed the ways in August, are no more. They are either idling at the Bridewell or loafing in their homes, while the young and the helpless take up the business of the mendicant where the others dropped it and carry it on their weak shoulders "till May makes sweet the weather" with birds and flowers.

It is a problem for relief societies and benevolent inquirers into social misery.

A LEAK STOPPED.

Two Porters of a Water Street House Arrested Under Suspicious Circumstances.

The Detectives on the Alert for Others.

For a month or two past the police authorities of this city have entertained a suspicion that a considerable number of the porters connected with the wholesale houses on South Water street, were guilty of systematically robbing their employers. That which was at first only a suspicion soon forced itself upon several of our detectives as a conviction, and Officers Moore and Elliott determined to bring at least a few of the depredators to justice. In this laudable design it is believed they have been eminently successful, and it is alleged "proof positive has been adduced against three members of the fraternity, all of whom are now under arrest.

While engaged in laying the traps that should catch the alleged thieves, no intimation of the work in progress was conveyed to any members of the firms in whose interest this vigilance was being exerted. Particular attention was paid to the porters in the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Gray, Phelps & Co., on South Water street, and night after night the porters of this firm were watched by the detectives, unconscious of the danger that hung over them. Finally, when the detectives had their plans fully arranged, the members of the firms were taken into the confidence of the officers, and full co-operation was established. Last evening the matter culminated, and two of the suspected men were taken into custody. A third will no doubt be arrested before this is read.

In the vicinity of the establishment of Messrs. Gray, Phelps & Co., is a lager beer saloon, located in the basement, and to this place it is said the spoils were usually transferred by the alleged depredators for temporary storage. Night after night the detectives spent an hour or more in this place, quietly smoking their cigars, and apparently intent only on killing time. It was the desire of the police to effect the arrest of all the suspected parties at one time, hence the matter was allowed to drag on for a considerable period, and not until last evening did a fair opportunity to effect this purpose present itself.

After the close of business last evening, and when the members of the firm had left for their homes, George Boarmann and Henry Lohf, two of their porters, left the establishment in a very quiet and rather sneaking manner. Boarmann was seen to carry a heavy sack. An opportunity was thus offered to effect a capture, and the trap was sprung. The detectives took charge of the men and the sack, which contained about twenty pounds of rice, and conveyed them to the Central Police Station. Another of the porters employed by the establishment is said to be as deep in the mud as these two are in the mire, and it was confidently expected that his arrest would also be effected last evening.

It is the expressed opinion of the officers who have been at work on this job, that merchandise to the amount of hundreds of dollars is nightly spirited away from the wholesale establishments on South Water street, and it is their determination to put an effectual check for the future on all such depredations.

AN EXCITING RIDE.

A Sleeping Car on Fire—Destruction of the Palace Coach "City of Chicago."

The passengers on the Saturday night train coming east on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were witnesses of an exciting incident, which, fortunately, resulted in no loss of life, though it involved the destruction of one of Pullman's splendid palace cars, the "City of Chicago," and a small amount of property belonging to passengers.

The train was a short distance west of Buda Station, when a lady, the only female passenger in the car, found that the coach was filling with smoke, and calling attention to the fact, it was discovered that the rear part of the car had taken fire, probably from the overheating of a stove pipe near the roof. As soon as possible the passengers were transferred to the car in front, and it was decided to run the train on to Buda, a mile or two away, where water could be found for extinguishing the fire. When the station was reached the flames were bursting out from the rear part of the car, and when it was attempted to turn on the water from the tank, owing to the excitement of the occasion, the pipe was not made to work before the fire had communicated to the tank and the wood pile, and they all had to be abandoned to destruction.

There were but eight passengers in the car. In the natural and excusable haste of escaping, they left some articles of clothing, baggage and jewelry, which were of course consumed, but for which they were without hesitation reimbursed yesterday, on calling at the President's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

It was thought by some that this accident was caused by the explosion of one of the kerosene lamps in the car, but the officers of the road are confident that this was not the case; but that it started from the stove, as stated. Nevertheless, to guard against the possibility of such an occurrence, Mr. Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has ordered the substitution of candle burners in place of kerosene lamps, and Mr. Pullman some time since commenced to fit up his sleeping cars on all the lines, with four-candle chandeliers; in addition to which the cars now building will have stationary candle-burners at all the panels between the windows, concealed during the day by sliding mirrors. Mr. Pullman has also decided to remove all stoves from his cars, and heat them by means of furnaces beneath the centre of the car, arranged so that they cannot communicate fire to the car even if it should be overturned. The heat will be communicated through the cars by means of water pipes along the sides.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

The Recent Naperville Riot—Gallagher, the Ringleader, Re-arrested in this City.

About two months ago the town of Naperville, DuPage County, Ill., was the scene of a bloody and unprovoked riot, during which a quiet and unoffending citizen was fatally wounded. About a month ago the victim died, and thereupon three of the ringleaders in the fray were taken before the grand jury. Two of them were indicted for riot, and a third, named Mike Gallagher, was imprisoned to await trial on the charge of manslaughter.

In less than a week after his imprisonment, Gallagher broke jail, and at the time made good his escape. The authorities of DuPage County felt considerably chagrined about the matter, and instantly set about to recapture the alleged criminal. But the undertaking proved no easy task. For a long time no clue to his whereabouts could be discovered. In the meantime, the authorities of this city were also notified of the escape, and our detective force gave all the assistance in their power.

It was presumed that Gallagher had taken refuge in this city, but until a day or two since he actually managed to elude the vigilance of the police. But the fates were against him, and at last he was discovered, under the assumed name of Topes, employed as a shoemaker in one of the large manufacturing establishments on Lake street. When his whereabouts became positively known, the authorities of DuPage County were notified, and yesterday morning the Sheriff of that county, in the company of one of our detectives, visited Gallagher's place of employment and took him into custody. Without any waste of time, the Sheriff, with his charge, took an early return train, and Mike Gallagher, alias Topes is in all probability again an inhabitant of the DuPage County jail. As soon as possible the prisoner will be granted a trial, and dealt with in accordance with the verdict of the jury.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A saddle horse, standing unhitched on Lake street yesterday noon, suddenly took fright and charged madly along that thoroughfare in a westerly direction. A lady, who had just arrived in the city from Evanston, unfortunately held a position in the middle of the street, at the intersection of Wells, when the animal came at full speed upon her. A collision ensued. The lady was thrown heavily to the ground, but fortunately the horse's hoofs came in contact only with her dress, which was torn to tatters. The shock received by the unfortunate woman was such that she was rendered insensible, and not until fifteen minutes had elapsed, and every possible restorative applied at the drug store of Sears & Rockford, into which place she had been carried, did consciousness return. Except some bruises in the face the lady received no serious injuries.

THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The delegations from Milwaukee and Chicago to attend the Commercial Convention which convenes in Boston on the 5th inst., left this city on Sunday evening, via the Fort Wayne Railway. They were furnished one of the Central Transportation Silver Palace cars, and departed under the most favorable circumstances. The following is a list of the delegates:

From Chicago—Messrs. Mann, Dore, Kent, McFee, L. P. Lounsbury, Turpin, Nason, Rowe, McLennan, A. A. Stone, Murry Nelson, J. W. Preston, Denton, E. W. Blatchford, Dater, S. H. Kerfoot, Bond, McChesney, Redmond Prindiville, Culver, Thomas Parker, Low, and Colonel J. F. Beaty.

From Milwaukee—Messrs. Bradford, Armour, Peck, Medbury, McLaren, Holland, Holton.

THE DEARBORN STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The cause for the promiscuous shooting from the interior of the Crescent Saloon, on Dearborn street, during last Sunday afternoon, is still a mystery. Nothing more than was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE has transpired regarding it. The entire proceeding is still unexplained. We stated yesterday that two gentlemen passing the saloon at the time the shots were fired had a narrow escape. One of these persons, it has since been ascertained, is named Lewis B. Harrington [illegible]

[illegible]

with Canfield Brothers, lumber dealers, and the other was a gentleman from Cleveland, named S. B. Bragg. While the former hastened to notify the police, the latter remained in the vicinity of the saloon, and a few minutes after the shots were fired he saw a man leave by way of the front door, while two other individuals left the premises by way of a side door. The proprietor was visited by the police yesterday, and while he acknowledges to being an inmate of the saloon at the time of the firing, he firmly denies that the shots were fired from the interior of his establishment. The affair is still undergoing investigation, and it is to be hoped that the truth in this matter will finally come to light.

RECENT FIRES.

At half past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied dwelling house located on Post street, in the immediate vicinity of the Bridgeport canal locks. The structure belonged to a man named Keller, and was entirely consumed. Adjoining these premises stood a large two-story frame building, owned and occupied by Edward Bulger. The lower story was used as a saloon and supply store for canal men, and the upper floor was occupied as a residence. The building and contents proved a total loss. The fire spread so rapidly that Mr. Bulger and family had some difficulty in making their escape from the flames. Nothing was saved. The total loss will reach $[illegible], which is partially covered by insurance to the amount of $[illegible]. The fire was in all probability the work of an incendiary. Special praise is due to the steamers Enterprise and Economy for able services rendered at the fire. The locality is in the most remote and least accessible portion of the city, and it was really a dangerous undertaking to attempt to reach the locality indicated with a heavy, cumbrous steamer.

THE MENAGERIE FIRE.

Mr. William Stonehouse requests us to state that he had no interest in the paint shop at No. [illegible] Dearborn street at the time of the fire. He had sold his interest the week previous, and consequently suffered no loss as has been stated.

Firemen's Benevolent Association Fund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1868.

U. P. Harris, Esq., Chief Marshal:

DEAR SIR: We enclose our checks, amounting to one hundred dollars, for the Firemen's Benevolent Association Fund, in appreciation of the promptness and efficiency of the department in extinguishing the fire which seriously endangered our stores last night, and with thanks to yourself personally for your able and successful management. We remain very truly yours,

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
WHITTEMORE, CARTER & BROWN.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Police Court yesterday afternoon Morris Nelligan was charged with making an assault with intent to commit robbery. Leonard Miller stated that on Sunday night he and his wife stopped into Nibbe's saloon on Michigan street, about nine o'clock. While there Mr. Shaffer gave him a bill for $[illegible] to give to a friend. Nelligan was in the saloon and saw the transaction. When he and his wife left there to go to the light house on the north pier, Nelligan followed them, and when pretty near the lake, caught hold of them, demanding their money. They resisted and screamed, and he ran. He was arrested the next day.

Nelligan said he could prove he was somewhere else at the time the assault was made. The case was continued to Wednesday, bail being fixed at $1,000.

The Copperhead Democracy of this State are trotting out their candidates for the various places to be filled the coming autumn. For Governor, the merits of Hon. John D. Caton, John A. McClernand, Hon. Sam. S. Marshall, Hon. Lew. W. Ross, and Dr. N. R. Casey are being canvassed. For Lieutenant Governor we have only seen the name of William H. Van Epps, of Dixon. For Secretary of State, Isaac R. Diller, of this city; William B. Anderson, of Jefferson County, and a Ned Latshaw of some other place, are mentioned. For State Auditor, the only name mentioned is that of A. B. McConnell, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society. The Democracy have yet no candidate in the field for State Treasurer. "Josh" Allen and W. W. O'Brien consider themselves candidates for Congressmen at Large.

We have to go to Europe for personal information about Dickens. Here is a paragraph from the Philadelphia correspondence of the London Times: "Mr. Charles Dickens evidently has confidence in the American five-twenty bonds. Mr. Dolby, his agent, has been in Wall street lately, investing considerable sums in these bonds—the profits he has already secured from his American readings. Mr. Dickens reads in New York this week. His welcome is as enthusiastic as ever, and all the seats for every reading now announced are sold. He can crowd the largest halls in the country for an interminable period with admiring listeners, and were he to stay five years in America, could earn at least $[illegible] net profit every week. Mr. Dickens himself is pleased with the welcome given him, and says it has surpassed his most extravagant expectations."

A letter from New York says that "the establishment of the ballet in this country has brought with it one or two other French features. The theatre is 'run down' by fast young men who hang around the green-room and wings, wealthy scions who boast of triumphs among ballet girls, and keep the price of bouquets up by their constant purchases. A few night ago the members of a fashionable club took the stage door of Niblo's by storm. They came in squads, with hampers of wine and sandwiches, and, in spite of stage manager and carpenter, took possession of the dressing-rooms, and commenced a lively saturnalia, which wound up in something very like the Sabine scene so familiar to our classic memories. It would not do to kick these young gentlemen out. Their patronage and bouquets are immense. They are formidable in money, and influence, and numbers."

At New Paris, Ohio, the other day, a number of ladies determined to avail themselves of their "leap year" privileges by getting up a "surprise party" and calling upon a couple of gentlemen who had recently established a whiskey shop in that town. Armed with their knitting-work, the party marched to the saloon, helped themselves to seats, made themselves as comfortable as possible, and staid till night. Next morning the same party called again, remained throughout the day, were reinforced by a strong party of recruits toward nightfall, and did not depart till nine o'clock. The disgusted publicans, swearing that "not a d—d man came in" during the two days, quietly pulled up stakes, packed up their unsold rum, and evacuated the town without waiting for a third visit.

The trial at Mankato, Minnesota, of John Gut, who, in connection with several others, murdered two soldiers—Campbell and Liscomb—at New Ulm, in 1866, by taking them from jail and lynching them, has been in progress for the past ten days, and the end seems far distant. Gut was foremost in the committal of the murder, and a ruffian named Jake Roth stood next. Information from Mankato says that the latter has escaped from the Sheriff of Brown County and gone to parts unknown. The Sheriff, having faith in the honesty of Roth, gave him plenty of elbow-room, and he made use of his liberty to start for the East.

Captain Charles Snyder, of the Eighth United States Infantry, arrived in Philadelphia, from North Carolina, a few days ago, received his pay, and mysteriously disappeared. His friends who expected visits from him were disappointed; his leave of absence has expired, and the general belief among his acquaintances is that he has been murdered.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped skin, and all cutaneous diseases where other soaps cannot be used without aggravating the malady and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Catarrh.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases a neglected cold, which can be relieved by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service.

A. L. Stimson, Express Companies' Purchasing Agent, fills orders for all kinds of goods and machinery, and sale and purchase of gold and bonds. Address him at A. Ex. Office.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11:15 a. m.

United States bonds quiet, at [illegible]; American securities weaker; Great Western, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible].

LONDON, Feb. 3—1:30 p. m.

Consols, [illegible] for money and on account. United States bonds, [illegible]; others the same.

LONDON, Feb. 3—Evening.

Consols, [illegible]; 5-20s, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Atlantic & Great Western, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3—Evening.

Bonds, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—1:30 p. m.

Cotton—Easier, at [illegible] for uplands, spot, and [illegible] to arrive.

Breadstuffs—Steady.

Provisions—Beef [illegible]. Pork dull. Lard firmer, at [illegible]. Others unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—Evening.

Cotton—Quiet. Sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at [illegible]; middling Orleans, [illegible].

Breadstuffs—Corn, [illegible]. Wheat, [illegible] for white California, and [illegible] for No. 2 Milwaukee. Barley, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Peas, [illegible]. Flour, [illegible].

Provisions—Beef, [illegible]. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]. Cheese, [illegible]. Bacon, [illegible].

Produce—Tallow, [illegible] for American. Petroleum dull, at [illegible] for refined.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3—Evening.

Petroleum [illegible].

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—MONEY—Very easy at [illegible] per cent for call, but a small amount of prime paper was offering, which was readily taken at [illegible].

STERLING—Quiet, closing at [illegible] for prime bankers' bills.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 141, and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENTS—Opened strong and higher, with a good demand generally. In the afternoon, under a realization, the market fell off, but closed firm. [illegible]

STOCKS—Active, with an investment demand for all railway mortgages, and prices advancing steadily. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

DRY GOODS—The market has come to a pause. Commission houses are doing little or nothing, but jobbers support prices firmly. [illegible]

[illegible] similar grades. [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

BREADSTUFFS—Less speculation in flour, but rather more steady. Wheat—Better show of samples but dull. Corn closed dull at $1.[illegible] for prime under the increased supply.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

COFFEE—Rio at [illegible] in gold, very firm. SUGAR—Fair to good grocery, [illegible]; tending upward.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed after 'Change quiet at $22.[illegible], cash, but all other hog products tend strongly upward.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Corn, by steamer, [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts for the week, [illegible] at Hunter's Point, [illegible] at Hudson City, and [illegible] at Communipaw. On the market to-day, 1,[illegible]. Demand moderate, and prices unchanged. [illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, [illegible]. [illegible]

SWINE—Receipts for the week, [illegible], and on the market to-day [illegible] at Fortieth street; with quick sales at $[illegible] per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Active and firmer; sales 1,[illegible] head at [illegible] for extra Western steers; [illegible] for fair to good. [illegible]

SHEEP—Fair demand at an advance; [illegible] head sold at [illegible].

HOGS—In good demand at an advance; [illegible] head sold at $[illegible].

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—Crude oil—Market dull; spot quoted at [illegible] for March and April. Refined in bond dull; prices unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.

FLOUR—Dull; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and [illegible] lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Steady, with little doing. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Elastic Sponge.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—We have for sale [illegible] acres of choice prairie land, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Aurora, Ill., a new brick residence [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Thursday evening last, between [illegible]

LOST—On the 2d of February, a small black cow, [illegible]

LOST—Saturday evening, the 1st instant, [illegible]

FOUND—A gold-headed cane. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertising. JAMES QUINLAN, [illegible]

FOUND—In the Post Office, a calf wallet, containing a sum of money. [illegible]

FOUND—A black Newfoundland dog, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. [illegible]

FOUND—At the Opera House, on the night of the ball, January [illegible], a gold bracelet. [illegible]

Amusements.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION
AT THE
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner Washington and Ann-sts.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 4, 1868.

The instrument is from the celebrated factory of W. A. Johnson, Westfield, Mass., and will be exhibited by the distinguished organist, Mr. Dudley Buck, of Hartford, Conn., assisted by the following eminent local talent:

[illegible]

MR. D. N. HOOD and MR. N. CAWTHORNE, Organists.

The opening piece will be performed by Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS—to be had at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert commences at 7½.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. ORGAN SOLO—Triumphal March. Buck. Mr. W. [illegible]
2. TE DEUM IN B FLAT—Quartette of Second Presbyterian Church. Thomas.
3. ORGAN SOLO—Mr. N. Cawthorne, formerly organist of the First Presbyterian Church.
4. QUARTETTE—[illegible]
5. ORGAN SOLO—Concert Variations and Fugue on the "Star Spangled Banner." Buck. Mr. Dudley Buck.

PART II.

1. ARIA FROM ST. PAUL—"But the Lord is mindful of his own." Mendelssohn. Miss L. Whitmore.
2. ORGAN SOLO—Improvisation (exhibiting Solo Stops). Mr. Buck.
3. DUETT—[illegible]
4. GRAND OFFERTOIRE IN F MINOR—Batiste. Mr. Buck.
5. FESTIVAL OVERTURE—Nicolai. Mr. Buck.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH.

TUESDAY—HAMLET.

Hamlet..........Edwin Booth.
Ophelia..........Mrs. Myers.

Wednesday, only night of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Thursday, only night of MACBETH.
Friday, Farewell Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.
Saturday night, RICHARD III.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
BRIEF SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.

THE REGULAR NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC COMPANY, MAX MARETZEK, Director, combined with the artists of GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

COMBINED CHORUSES! COMBINED ORCHESTRA!

In all respects the Largest and most Extensive Operatic Organization known to the American Stage outside New York.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 4, 1868,
Only Performance of the Popular Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

Opera performed entire, presenting for the first time in this city,

Miss MINNIE HAUCK,

Whose great success in the Eastern Academies within the past two years amply justify the popular belief, that she is the RISING LYRIC STAR of America.

And SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,

The world-renowned basso buffo, whose celebrity in his specialties extends over two Continents and has no parallel. His first appearance in the West.

Signora RONCONI (her first), Signor TESTA, Signor ANTONUCCI, Signor BARILI, [illegible]

Wednesday—ROMEO AND JULIET. Gounod's New Opera, with the entire original New York Academy cast.

Thursday—IL TROVATORE, with a Star cast.

Friday—FRA DIAVOLO.

Grand Farewell MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Seats secured at the Box Office between 9 and 5. [illegible] Admission, $1.50. Matinee, secured, $1.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

Production of a powerful new Play, dramatized from THE NEW CHRISTMAS STORY, BY DICKENS AND COLLINS.

This (Tuesday) Evening, February 4,
NO THOROUGHFARE.

With new scenic effects of astartling character.

Wednesday afternoon, NO THOROUGHFARE. Grand Matinee. OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, soon.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, MOST POSITIVELY, of America's Great Tragedienne,

MRS. F. W. LANDER,

Formerly Miss JEAN M. DAVENPORT, together with her ENTIRE SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Monday, February 10—Opening Night.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, IN ENGLISH, of Giacometti's great tragedy of

Elizabeth R

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER } in her great tragic role of } ELIZABETH.

The acknowledged historical triumph of the age.
MR. J. F. TAYLOR as ESSEX.

The magnificent and historically correct costumes and properties, imported expressly for Mrs. Lander.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Opera House, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock. Prices—Admission, [illegible]; Reserved Seats, $1; Gallery, [illegible].

The best Reed Instruments in the world are made in the United States, and the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are greatly superior, and by far the best made here.

MAX MARETZEK,
Manager of Italian Opera.

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A."
FRED'K DOUGLASS
Will deliver his NEW LECTURE, entitled
"SELF-MADE MEN,"
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Commencing promptly at 8 o'clock.

Entrance Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats [illegible] cents. For sale at the Library Rooms.

BOURNIQUE'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMY, corner State and Randolph-sts.

Parties Every Tuesday Evening.

Scholars may commence at any time. Hall to rent to select parties.

A. E. BOURNIQUE.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Chicago, Ill..........44 & 46 Randolph-st.
New York Office..........137 Duane-st.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
The Entire Stock of a Wholesale Clothing House,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—BYRN, HINTON, [illegible]
New Furniture.
[illegible]

BY CHILDS BROTHERS.
[illegible]

BY CHILDS BROTHERS.
[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.—AUCTION.
[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.—AUCTION.
[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Cheap, first-class manufacturing property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Splendid 3-story and basement house on Park-av., in the immediate vicinity of Union Park, [illegible] H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 11 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, [illegible] West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, new two-story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, [illegible] Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling in an excellent neighborhood, [illegible]

A new two-story and basement brick residence, with all modern improvements, on Monroe-st., [illegible] H. A. HEBARD, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage house and a two-story barn, on Peoria-st., near Jackson. Apply at 279 West Randolph-st., four days.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—51x200 feet, fronting on Calumet-av., extending back to the Lake, [illegible] feet south of Twenty-first-st. One of the finest residence lots in Chicago.

Also, house and lots Nos. 249 and 251 Kankakee-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Good paying property.

Also, 25 feet, vacant, adjoining above, all of which will be sold cheap.

Apply soon to T. H. SEYMOUR, 29 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Lots for $300 each, near good schools and churches, and convenient to the horse cars, more than a mile inside city limits. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—By Chambers & Lancaster, 147 Dearborn-st.: [illegible] feet on Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st., for a few days, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—100 lots, close to the new Rock Island car works. Price from $[illegible] to $[illegible] a lot, on long time. JOHN F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Five acres on South Side, 2 miles from city, on Indiana-av., well situated. [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, five hundred acres of splendid suburban property, immediately surrounding a depot. ROSE & HAMMOND, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, to close an estate, 100 feet, fronting both on Meagher and Catherine-sts., near Canal. A valuable site for business, near the river, and in the focus of the principal railroads. Apply to H. A. WHITE, Esq., 20 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—80 lots on Halsted, Berlin and Orchard-sts., north of Centre-st., [illegible] ADAMS & EVANS, 99 Madison-st.

To Rent—House.

TO RENT—The dwelling house 226 Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts., brick two-story and basement. Furniture for sale. Good brick barn on the premises. Those only who wish to buy the furniture need apply, to DAY, TILDEN & CO., 11 and 13 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House No. 566 Michigan-av., with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, or at Room 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—To private family, a well furnished house, with furniture. 750 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A gem of a cottage of 8 rooms, new and elegantly furnished, ten minutes' walk from City Hall. [illegible] Address or apply to Room No. 6 [illegible] Block, 92 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—A very convenient two-story dwelling, No. 278 North LaSalle-st., near Huron. Call at the house, or at office of KRAUSE & HALCOMB, corner of Kinzie and North Clark-sts.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—The new marble front dwelling, No. [illegible] South [illegible], half block from Madison st. horse cars. Has all improvements, gas, water, laundry, bath, [illegible] rooms, barn, &c. [illegible] E. W. ALEXANDER, No. 90 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A house of 5 rooms, half a block from cars, at $20 per month. Inquire at 225 Sedgwick-st., North Side.

TO RENT—A first-class brick house of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, with brick barn, No. 1072 Prairie-av., near Twenty-third-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A first-class cottage house, 6 rooms, with gas, water, etc., No. [illegible] Michigan-av., is situated on a corner and one of the most desirable locations in the city. [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick building Nos. 68 and 70 North Dearborn-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. [illegible] Nos. 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A first-class furnished house of ten rooms and all modern improvements, [illegible] U. P. PRESCOTT, Real Estate Agent, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Two first-class houses of ten rooms each and all modern improvements, [illegible] U. S. PRESCOTT, Real Estate agent, 128 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Cottage, Van Buren-st. near Halsted, [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BALL, 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, a boarding house in a very desirable location for day boarders, between Randolph and Washington-sts., South Side. Apply at 86 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A furnished house of 4 rooms, at 73 Huron-st. All ready for housekeeping.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, a house of eleven rooms, in a good location for a boarding house. Furniture in good order. Rent, $[illegible] per month. Address or call at 134 West Madison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms—One room to rent suitable for four young gentlemen, with good board, fire and gas. Also one suitable for gentleman and wife, at 160 Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office.

TO RENT—Four rooms on Green-st., near Adams. Inquire at 134 South Green-st.

TO RENT—One large nice room, with gas, water and large closet (unfurnished), in first-class brick house, No. [illegible] Third-av. Terms low.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front parlor and several nicely furnished rooms, cheap. Also lodgings for gentlemen, at 250 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, without board, parlor, double and single bed-rooms with stoves, gas and attendance. Apply at No. 23 Michigan-av., or 12 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Room to rent and furniture for sale. Apply at Room 20 Post Office Block.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished lodging rooms cheap. Inquire at 114 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms in marble front, 199 [illegible]. One a front room, nicely furnished; also, a suite of unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Call at Room 3.

TO RENT—One furnished room in Bryan Block, corner State and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 16.

TO RENT—A warm, furnished room, and a small room, cheap, at 82 Adams-st., near the Post Office.

TO RENT—With board, two furnished rooms, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Address "A," Post Office Box 1969.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The 2d and 3d floors of No. 30 Lake-st. Apply to J. R. REED & CO., No. 32 Lake-st., or to GILLETT, TITUS & CO., 137 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 65 Lake-st. (first floor and basement). Apply at U. S. Court Room, to E. S. DRUMMOND.

TO RENT—Third, fourth and fifth floors, 56 Michigan-av., very cheap. Apply to AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO., 56 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Large salesroom with good entrance, steam elevator, &c. Apply to IRVING, SIMPSON & CO., 19 Lake-st. (up-stairs).

TO RENT—For storage—Flour, pork and tobacco received in bond or on storage, in new four-story brick building, Nos. 47 and 49 West Lake-st. Insurance very low.

TO RENT—On South Branch, 400 feet of dock front on river and slip, with depth of [illegible] feet, railroad track, &c., complete and ready for business. [illegible] Apply to NEWELL, BEAUMONT & CO., 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT—The second and fourth floors of [illegible]

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For two gentlemen [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A man as travelling salesman who is familiar with the crockery and glassware business. [illegible] Apply at 177 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good carriage painter and body maker. None but the best of workmen need apply. Address "FRANK GERARD," Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—An active business man to go to Milwaukee. No boys under 2[illegible] need apply [illegible] E. B. CURRAN, over 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Good active men as life insurance solicitors, to whom the most liberal commission will be paid. Apply to R. W. CLARKE, Agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, one of the best companies at work. Office 10 Mechanics' Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, at the Barnes House, one man, who understands paper hanging, painting, whitewashing, coloring, &c.

WANTED—A first-class business man to act as agent and collector. Apply at Edwards' Directory Office, 73 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—An architectural draughtsman. One who is competent can have permanent employment. T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Canvassers for the best selling subscription books ever published. Large commissions and extra inducements offered. J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—Two good cabinet makers, also two good wood carvers. Apply at 26 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A canvasser, who is a Free Mason, to procure advertisements and subscribers. Address Box 1478, Chicago.

WANTED—A clerk in an eating house and saloon. One who can advance his employer $[illegible] in cash. None others need apply. Wages good. No. 194 Randolph-st., Room 4.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Lady and gentlemen canvassers, to engage in a business that will pay. Call between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at 90 East Madison-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for a new work just out. Largest commissions and extra inducements offered. J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good cook, at 306 State-st.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework, with good city references, at 41 South Curtis-st. Good wages to a good girl.

WANTED—A good cook for a small family. Apply from 12 to 1 o'clock, at Room No. 11 Post Office Block, 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Good efficient laundress and dining room girl, at 260 Illinois-st. None others need apply.

WANTED—Housekeeper—A mechanic from the country wishes to find a middle-aged Protestant woman (Irish preferred) who can do the work of a small family, and would be willing to go to the country and keep house for a widower. To a woman of unblemished reputation, who may be in indigent circumstances, a good permanent home and good wages will be given, with expenses paid out, by applying immediately, or addressing, giving real name and address, to "MECHANIC," 357 South Canal-st., Washington House. But to save trouble, none but those who can give the most unexceptionable references as to character and ability, need apply.

WANTED—A good competent girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 84 Warren-av.

WANTED—A good, first-class German or Norwegian girl, to do general housework. Only those who can bring good recommendations need apply, at 343 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A German girl that can speak good English, to do general housework in a small family. Reference required. Apply at 516 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A first-class laundress, also a girl to wash dishes, in a boarding house. Apply from 10 to 12 to-day, at 94 and 96 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good girl to wash and iron. Apply at 200 East Randolph-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 and upwards, to engage in a good paying business. Apply at 184 Clark-st., Room 3, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 184 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Money Made Easy—By sending me one dollar for a recipe for making the best baking powder in the world. Address J. A. FULLER, Broker, Room 1, No. 124 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—All descriptions of old broken, also good, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, musical instruments, cast off clothing. High prices paid in cash. FOLSOM & CO., 180½ State-st., between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—To contract with some responsible parties to manufacture an agricultural implement which finds ready sale. A rare opportunity for the right man. Call, or address J. A. FULLER, Broker, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—To loan money on farms and farming lands in Illinois, in sums of $1,000 to $10,000. D. K. PEARSONS, 4 Church Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Some respectable woman to take an infant to her home and take care of it, in city or vicinity. Address for one week, "W. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good business man, with $[illegible] to invest in a staple business. Will pay largely. For particulars call at Room 5, 122 Randolph-st., or on E. SMITH, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Upholstery work required by a first-class English workman. Work done at private houses and hotels. Mattresses and carpets made over. Address H. SLATER, 92 South Canal-st. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—Everybody to know that Elastic Sponge does not pack and become matted like "curled hair." Elastic Sponge is warranted to be proof against bugs and insects.

WANTED—All that have goods to be sold on commission, and all that have small useful inventions they wish thoroughly introduced throughout the Northwest by an organized travelling agency, to address "TRAVELLING AGENCY," Tribune office.

WANTED—The services of an experienced man may be obtained by those who wish small pox, by addressing E. W. KELLOGG, Chicago.

WANTED—To borrow two or three hundred dollars on short time, by a widow lady. Address Mrs. "L. R.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy houses or houses and lots, on monthly payments. Owners give full particulars, naming lowest payments and how long they will have to continue. W. J. JEFFERSON, 166 North State-st.

WANTED—I want to build a good plain cottage near south city limits; building to be 25 feet, with basement, to be used for storing coal and wood; rooms to be parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, pantry and closets, one chimney between dining room and kitchen, wooden cistern under the building, to have the usual porch and steps in front and a rear entrance. Parties wishing to contract for building same before April 15th, please address, stating approximate cost, "MARSHALL," Tribune office.

WANTED—Safe—A large fire proof safe, second-hand, in good order. Address Box 341, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Something new and wonderful, just out. Send 25 cents for sample. Prof. HELMBOLD, 113 North Clark-st.

WANTED—To loan $10,000 in sums to suit, on collaterals—$[illegible] in miscellaneous merchandise, including bank stock. Will sell or part cash, part lands. T. C. LAMB, Broker, 124 Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Desk room. Address "D.," P. O. Box 893.

WANTED—Parties having small capital, who can give attention, can now invest in a legitimate and profitable cash business. Apply to T. B. BELFIELD, Room 4, No. 44 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A half-interest in some well-established and profitable business. Real estate preferred. Call in person, none capital. Address, with particulars, "NELSON," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house, or well furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the Court House. Address, stating terms, &c., or apply to "G. B.," 90 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—We want to hire the second and third stories of a store with an office on first floor. Address P. O. Box 1,300.

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage, or part of house, pleasantly located, on West Side, handy to cars, and terms moderate. Address, with particulars, "J P C," 98 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A good sized furnished room, with or without board, in a good location, by a gentleman and wife, or a suite of rooms. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Cottage house of 5 [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

PERSONAL—Will the black-eyed young lady [illegible]

PERSONAL—A single gentleman [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady who can give unexceptionable references, as nursery governess, or companion to a lady. Salary not so much an object as a home and use of piano. Address "D C B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do housework in a small family. Call at 167 Union-st. City reference given.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a trustworthy English person as working housekeeper to a single man or widower. Address, for two days, "C D," Tribune Office, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl to do second work, or in a private family of two or three persons, or to take care of children and sew. References if required. Call for two or three days at 229 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse girl, by one who is fond of children. Inquire at 74 Ohio-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American woman of experience as housekeeper, or to do family sewing and make herself generally useful. Good references given. Address or call at 133 West Monroe-st., for two days.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young woman to go a short distance in the country, to do second work and take care of children. Best city references. Address 407 Superior-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class cook, in either a hotel or restaurant—to give good satisfaction. Best of references furnished. Address "S T," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A respectable young lady, to sing in a concert hall. Engagement for a month. Apply at 158 Lake-st., upstairs, between 10 and 12 a. m.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family or private boarding house, by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Best of city references. Address "C W," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly experienced verbatim short-hand reporter, thoroughly versed in the literary management of a first class journal who is disengaged. Address "JOURNALIST," Quebec Post Office, Canada East.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly qualified and practical bookkeeper. Address "B C S," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A position in an Insurance Office, by a young man who has had four years' experience. Best of references given. Address Box 843 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced coachman, in some private family. The best of references furnished. Apply at WM. J. RALPH'S Harness Manufactory, 197 State-st., corner Adams.

SITUATION—Wanted—As Prescription clerk by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address, for one week, "A D," Tribune Office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's great work, DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, a work of over 1,000 pages and 200 illustrations and maps invaluable to Bible readers. Address R. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." A complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies in a single month. Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with over 20 engravings of the scenery, cities, lands, mines, people and curiosities of the Great West. Its ready sale, with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling books, maps, charts, and pictures. Great reduction of prices. Popular books and maps, best selling charts, colored and plain lithographs, fine steel engravings, medium, cabinet and card photographs and picture frames of all styles and prices. [illegible] offered by GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago. Send for new circular.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $50 capital, without risk or competition, at home or travelling, in an honorable, permanent and pleasant business, suitable for ladies, gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, farmers, &c. Staple as flour; pays 500 per cent; no experience necessary; sells itself; every family will buy it. Particulars free. Samples, 25c. E. W. CHAPPELL, 49 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map Wonder is the best selling map ever made. Send for sample, and if not satisfactory return at our expense. [illegible] "U. S. Grant," our next President. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $3.50 per copy. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil, [illegible] Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price. R. B. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—By Sammons, White [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of [illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold in New York last evening closed at 141⅞.

Republican State conventions to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, will be held to-day at Syracuse, N. Y., Raleigh, N. C., and Jackson, Miss.

A bill to prohibit the locking of railroad cars, when in motion, and also to prevent the use of kerosene in lighting cars, has passed to a third reading in the Wisconsin Senate.

A Springfield correspondent of the Tazewell (Ill.) Republican says the health of Mrs. Oglesby is now in a very critical condition, with scarcely any hope of her recovery.

The Berlin (Wis.) Courant says the hop fever is spreading thereabouts. Great numbers of hop poles are being cut from the formerly supposed worthless tamarack swamps, which are proving a mine of wealth to their owners.

In a suit against the Catawissa Railroad Company, before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, on Thursday last, Jane S. Caldwell obtained a verdict of $11,000, for injuries sustained by her from an accident caused by a broken rail.

The correspondence between General Grant and President Johnson, resulting from the instructions given by the President, to the former, to disregard any orders issued by Secretary Stanton, will be found in our Washington despatches. It was listened to with deep interest when read in the House of Representatives, yesterday. We ask for it the careful consideration of our readers.

The Denver (Col.) News says that the new town of Coyote, below Hays City, consists of a train of Shoemaker's cars on a side track, used for boarding and sleeping purposes. One car is fitted up as a telegraph office. Two men and a woman have set up a shop in a tent, with a ten-gallon keg of whiskey. One "vast illimitable" expanse of snow is all that greets the vision on every side, without a tree or twig to break the monotony.

Joshua D. Breyfogle, who shot himself through the head, in Delaware, Ohio, a day or two after the suicide of Rev. Mr Brush, in the same town, left a note, apparently intended for his family, as follows: "You will find me in the wood-house. I intended to do this last night, but thought I would not bloody your carpets and bedding, and put it off until to-day. You see that I am perfectly cool and placid—not the least alarmed. I shall join Brother Brush in a few minutes. I die cool-ly—sober—without any dread of the great hereafter."

Vincent Lemuel Dill, who was among the first to introduce the art of stereotyping in this country, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, in the seventy-third year of his age. His long life was one of usefulness. His energies and influence were ever devoted to the public good, the progress of the industrial arts, and the promotion of the interests of good morals and religion. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812; was one of the pioneers of the temperance movement in this country; and was for many years an active member of the American Institute.

The St. Paul Pioneer says a suit has been commenced by Lawrence G. Graham and Donald D. Scott against the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, to recover the sum of $46,413. The plaintiffs allege that in January, 1860, they recovered, in the United States District Court in Wisconsin, a judgment for the above sum against the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, and that said judgment is not satisfied. They accordingly bring this action to recover the same. Writs of attachment were issued to seize the property of the road in Ramsey, Hennepin, Dakota, Rice, Steele and Mower Counties.

The Captain F. C. Adams between whom and General Emory a shooting affray took place at Washington, a few days since, was the redoubtable second in the famous "Diamond Wedding" duel which so excited the fashionables of New York six or eight years ago. Before the war he edited a newspaper in Charleston, S. C., and published an article in relation to the negro which the fiery Southerners regarded as incendiary, for which he was some time incarcerated in Charleston jail. He came out of that trouble with flying colors.

One Paul Spencer, convicted of horse stealing in West Chester, Penn., on Monday, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor, when on his return from the Court House to the prison, made a violent assault upon the Sheriff, felling him to the ground with a weapon prepared for the purpose, made of part of a sheet from his bed, in which were tied up knobs and nails taken out of the walls of his cell. The Sheriff, on recovering his feet, discharged four balls without effect. He was shortly afterward captured and returned to prison, expressing regret that he did not kill the Sheriff.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that on Friday, the 24th ult., Edward Edwards, formerly of that city, while stopping at a woodyard, a short distance below Bellefontaine, on board the steamer Governor Allen, went on shore with a negro, and the next day he was found a short distance from the river, insensible, stripped of his underclothing, his person bearing marks of violence, and having bruises across the small of the back, and marks about his throat, showing that violence had been used with him. The deceased, during the war, filled the position of Purser on the Alabama, and took an active part in the celebrated naval engagement off Cherbourg, France, in which the Alabama was sunk by the United States sloop Kearsarge. The negro was arrested, and the clothing of the deceased was found in his possession.

The German obituary of 1867 comprises a long list of eminent names in the various departments of literature, science and art. The following are the most important ones: Professor August Boeckh and Professor Franz Bopp, the great philologists; Professor Gerhard, the celebrated archaeologist; Paul Pfizer, the warm-hearted patriot; Julius Mosen, the excellent poet; Dr. Boltzke and Director Kolitzrasch, the historians of the German wars of liberation; Professor Hausser, the historian of Germany since the death of Frederick the Great; Dr. Klemm, the historian of civilization; Professor Rossmassler, the popular naturalist; Professor Otto Weber, the eminent anatomist and physiologist; Archivrath Kestner, the son of Charlotte Buff (Werther's Lotte; Kestner was born in 1774, the same year in which Werther was published); Peter Cornelius, the great painter; Professor Schin, the eminent portrait painter; Professor Cauer, the great sculptor; Julius Campe, Heine's friend and publisher; and, last and least, Maximilian, of Hapsburg, emperor and poet; and Nicolaus Dreyse (Geheime Commissionsrath von Dreyse), of course, the inventor of the needle-gun.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of War relating to the constitutionality of the Maryland Apprenticeship law. Mr. Cragin presented a petition from the citizens of Colorado, asking admission to the Union. The bill for the protection of persons who make disclosures as parties or witnesses, was passed. The vote passing the resolution requesting the President to communicate any instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade on taking command of the Fourth Military District, with copies of the discussions and votes in the Cabinet on the same subject, was reconsidered, and on a motion of the resolution as relates to discussion and votes in the Cabinet stricken out, and the resolution again passed. The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was then taken up, and Mr. Williams spoke in its favor. The Tenure-of-Office bill came up, and, after a lengthy debate, it was recommitted for further consideration. In the House, Mr. Eggleston presented a resolution from the Lincoln Encampment of the G. A. R., Department of the Ohio, for the release of Colonel Burke and Lieutenant Warren from British prisons. Mr. Arnell offered a resolution that a certain organization, known as the Ku Klux Klan, were committing murders and outrages upon Union men in certain counties in Tennessee, and instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquire into such outrages and the best means for their suppression. Mr. Raymond offered a resolution, as the sense of the House, that it is inexpedient to attempt by treaty to regulate duties on imports, or otherwise interfere with the revenue arising therefrom, as established by statute. Mr. Logan asked leave to offer a resolution that the United States bonds pay ten per cent annually. Objected to. Mr. Logan also asked leave to offer a resolution looking to the distribution of the West Point cadets among the colleges in the different States. Objected to. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill on the rights of American citizens. After debate, in which Messrs. Judd, Jenckes, Bigby and others took part, further consideration was postponed until to-day. The Southern Land Grant bill was then taken up, and, after debate, the matter was laid over. The Speaker then laid before the House the correspondence between General Grant and President Johnson, with reference to the Secretary of War. The correspondence was read and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The correspondence will be found in our Washington despatches. The Southern Land grant question was again taken up, but, after debate, was not voted on. Adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

Decisions Rendered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois—Bids for Material for the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home Building—Personal and Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, was in session to-day. George G. Robinson, of Bloomington, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor. The following decisions were rendered in the several cases: Southwick vs. Board of Supervisors of the County of Edgar. Assumpsit. Submitted to court by argument. Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company vs. Andrew E. McDonald, Deputy Collector. In chancery. Motion to dissolve injunction. John W. Kennicott et al. vs. Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, [illegible] Steamer Admiral Farragut. [illegible] Court set down for hearing to-morrow.

The bids for furnishing the carpenter's, plumbing and [illegible] work for the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home building were to have been opened to-day, but the contract awarded to [illegible] postponed until Tuesday, the 11th instant, [illegible]

[illegible]

Part of the Shops of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Burned—Several Cars, &c., Destroyed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—Quite a serious fire [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The War Department Imbroglio Revived.

The Question of Veracity Between General Grant and the President.

Correspondence Showing Up the Matter in Its True Light.

Further Debate on the Citizenship Bill in the House.

Taxation to be Removed from All Leading Articles of Internal Industry.

Rumors that Seward and McCulloch are to Leave the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

CHICAGO NOMINEES.

Colonel F. C. Sherman, Postmaster of Chicago, is here on the anxious seat, looking after his confirmation. The Colonel denies that he is a Copperhead in any respect, but claims that he is a Democrat, and, it is understood, favors the Johnson scheme of reconstruction. It is believed that when his confirmation is secured, he will be less reticent in announcing his opposition to Republican principles. Kinsella, of Chicago, is also here, seeking a confirmation for Collector, but he stands no chance of getting General Mann's place, nor will Isaac R. Diller, or any one else, until it has been shown that General Mann has been dishonest or unfaithful.

ILLINOIS WHISKEY RING.

Several members of the Chicago and Illinois whiskey ring are here opposing a reduction of the whiskey tax. The motive is obvious. The more the tax is reduced the less margin remains for dividends from frauds on the revenue.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

The reading of the correspondence between the President and General Grant was listened to with the closest attention by everybody in the House this afternoon. There was some disposition on the Republican side to applaud several of the most noticeable passages in Grant's letters, and Covode's suggestion for a vote of thanks to him was received with the clapping of hands. It is seen at once by men of all parties that the correspondence is of the highest importance. The President's long letter is little more than a rehash of matters given out by him two weeks ago to the several Democratic papers. The Republicans are immensely delighted with Grant's letters, and his pluck in dealing with the questions at issue.

SAMANA.

The State Department has received from the Dominican Legislative Assembly a protest against the sale to this or any other country, of the island of Samana. It is also stated in this document that General Pujol, who recently arrived here to treat with Seward on this matter, does not represent the views of the people of the Dominican Republic.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT MEASURE.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, is preparing a bill for a system of international copyright. He is a member of the Library Committee, and favors of this measure by members of his committee. It will be supported by an elaborate and carefully written report.

MINISTER ADAMS.

It seems to be a fact that Minister Adams, though he may not have formally tendered his resignation, has at least indicated a willingness to give up his position if the administration desired to change its policy with respect to English matters. It is also probably true that he has been greatly annoyed by the Fenian movement and the criticism to which it has subjected him, and that he has not found it quite possible to carry out the instructions sent him relative to this question. Mr. Seward said to-day that he would regard it as a great mistake for Mr. Adams to insist on coming home.

JUDGE FIELD'S CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee expects to take up the investigation about Justice Field on Friday. The story that Judge Wilson, Chairman of the committee, is to be examined as a witness is entirely without foundation, as he knows nothing at all about the matter, and has never heard Mr. Field speak in one way or another about the Reconstruction acts.

ALABAMA.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee received telegrams last evening, that the prospects were favorable for success in the Alabama election, which began to-day, but regret is expressed that Congress has not passed the bill allowing a majority of votes to adopt a constitution.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The Paymaster General has issued a circular letter saying that with the present clerical force it is impossible for his office to answer letters asking information as to the prospects of claims for additional bounty, no matter by whom written.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

It was arranged last week that the new British Minister should be presented to the President this morning, but at Mr. Thornton's request the ceremonies have been postponed for a few days.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN WASHINGTON.

A large number of associations of colored men of Maryland have protested to General Howard against the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau from that State before autumn.

MISSOURI WAR CLAIM.

The bill placing the State Militia troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties, passed the Senate to-day, and, without opposition. It will probably be called up in the House to-morrow or next day, and there is every reason to believe that it will also be passed by that body immediately.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has written a letter to some of the leading men in the manufacturing interests, saying that the committee has agreed to take all taxation from leading articles of internal industry.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported on about five-sixths of the army nominations sent in at this session of Congress, but none of them have yet been acted on by the Senate. There is a great struggle over the five vacant Paymasterships, and these nominations have not yet been taken up by the committee.

THE BANKS CITIZENSHIP BILL.

Mr. Judd commenced his speech to-day against the Banks citizenship bill, but was cut off by the close of the morning hour. He has the floor again to-morrow, and because of his extensive experience as an official abroad, his remarks are listened to with unusual attention.

CABINET RUMORS.

Among the rumors on the street this evening is one that Seward and McCulloch are going out of the Cabinet at once, but no reason is known for crediting the story.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the sale of thirty-five of our fifty-six iron clads; also, the bill repealing the tax on cotton and the bill to continue after next November; and, also, the bill for the appointment of five Commissioners to examine and report upon whiskey meters.

To the Associated Press.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, enclosing the following documents:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 3, 1868.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d inst., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, which he reports to be all the correspondence he has had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on the alleged reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office, as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GENERAL GRANT TO JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: On the 24th inst., I requested you to give me in writing the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, unless I knew that it came from yourself. [illegible]

[illegible]